North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1851. NO. 19.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
is Published Weekly and Semi-Weekly, by
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Terms of the Weekly. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of the Semi-Weekly. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HUZZA, HUZZA, HUZZA!!

Never before such Glorious Luck!

Every Drawing adds fresh Laurels to the already high fame of the renowned prize sellers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

Last month was as we predicted, a most fortunate one for the patrons of our Lucky House.

BEHOLD THE BRILLIANT PRIZES.

5 16 71 $10,000, in a package of Half Tickets, sent to Cincinnati, Ohio.
Whole Ticket, 19 22 78 $8,000, sent to South Carolina.
Whole Ticket, 47 55 69 $10,000, sent to Ohio.
Half Ticket, 26 33 45 $15,000, sent to North Carolina.
Half Ticket, 1 29 48 $18,000, sent to Tennessee.
29 46 75 $20,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Virginia.
Quarter Ticket, 10 17 18 $11,000, sent to Virginia.
8 38 52 $4,000, in Package Quarter Tickets, sent to Tennessee.
Quarter Ticket, 25 44 66 $5,000, sent to Pennsylvania.

ALL SOLD AND PROMPTLY PAID BY
PYFER & CO.
No. 1 Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

We respectfully invite the attention of the public to the following

Brilliant Schemes for January, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Jan.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets	Price of Packages.
6	26,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
7	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
8	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	37 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	10,000	66 Nos	13 drawn	4	11 00
11	55,366	78 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
13	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	28 00
14	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
15	35,500	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	6	22 00
17	19,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
18	5 of 20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
20	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	28 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
22	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
23	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
24	15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	4	16 00
25	80,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	32	125 00
27	3 of 15,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	28 00
28	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
29	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	37 00
30	18,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	5	16 00
31	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
January 1st, 1850. 848—

PLANK ROAD NOTICE.

BOOKS of Subscription to the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company will be opened on the 1st day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the following places, viz:

At Washington, under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Havens, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts.

At Greenville, under the direction of Gould Hoyt, Charles Green, Edwin H. Golett, Wm. Bernard, Sr., and Henry Bell.

At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Rountree, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson.

At Eagle Rock, under the direction of T. R. Dedman Wm. H. Hood, and Needham Price.

At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott.

Amount of shares $25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS,
JAMES E. HOYT,
JOSEPH POTTS,
BEN. F. HANKS,
B. H. HAVENS.
Washington, N. C., Jan. 4, 1851 19—

TRINITY SCHOOL.

Seven Miles West of Raleigh, N. C.

Rev. P. T. Babbit, Rector.

THE Eighth term of this School will commence on the 8th of January, 1851.

TERMS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For board, washing &c, with instruction in English, and the Ancient Languages, $75 per term of five months.

As a general rule, boys over 14 years of age will not be received. The design of the School is to furnish a safe retreat to which boys can be sent for thorough training. Hence the requirement that they shall be young, or, if over the docile period of childhood, that they shall possess a character in keeping with the object of the School. In respect to beauty, retirement and healthfulness of situation, and convenience and comfort of buildings, this school possesses quite an advantage. The course of study will be regulated by the requirements of our University, and no pains will be spared to make the boys good scholars.

December 26th, 1850. 848-3t.

St. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 11—3t.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE,

(Hillsborough Street,)
RALEIGH, N. C.

REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Mr. W. C. Doub, A. M., *Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.*
Karl W. Petersilia, *Professor of Music.*
Mrs. Lucy M. Petersilia, *Teacher of Drawing and Painting.*

TWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with board in the family of the Principal. These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family.

The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Drawing and Painting.

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows:

Board per session of five months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Classical Department,	20 00
Tuition in the English Department.	15 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil Colours,	15 00
French,	10 00

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Music, without further charge.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851.

B. T. BLAKE, *Principal.*
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 4—tf.

MALE ACADEMY,

Warrenton, Warren County, North Carolina.

TEACHERS:
Department of Languages, R. A. EZELL, A. M.
Department of Mathematics, D. R. WALLACE, A. R.

THE TWENTY-THIRD SESSION will commence on the 15th day of January, 1851.

The Principal takes great pleasure in informing the Public that the Mathematical Department has been, at the cost of great labour and expense, placed upon an exalted and permanent basis. Mr. Wallace whose services have been secured for that division of the School, was graduated with the first distinction at College, and has since had charge of the Greenville Academy, which, as Principal, he conducted with entire success and universal approbation. His testimonials from the most eminent Scholars of the State evince a high order of Scholarship and a high rank as an Instructor.

In the Warrenton Academy, boys are prepared thoroughly for the advanced classes of any College in the Union or for the varied duties of useful life. The strictest attention is given to the moral as well as intellectual improvement of the Students, and the course of instruction, while it insures a high order of Scholarship, is designed to develope and strengthen the faculties of the mind.

TERMS.

Board for the Session of five months,	$50 00
Fuel and Lights in the rooms,	5 00
Tuition for the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
do in the English branches,	12 50
Fuel in the School-room,	1 00

For the character of the Institution, Members of the Legislature are referred to the Representatives of Warren, all of whom are Trustees of the Academy, and to the Members from Northampton.

R. A. EZELL, *Principal.*
December 16, 1850. 847—4w.

State of North Carolina, Nash county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1850,

Zadock Peacock and wife Eliza C., Martha A. Winborne and Isby Jane Winborne, *vs.* Josiah Winborne, Ex'r of David Winborne, dec'd, Mary Winborne, David Winborne, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, John L. Winborne, Rhody Winborne, Adm'trix of Ivey J. Winborne, William Rentfrow and wife Mary, Joel B. High and wife Gatsey, William B. Winborne, Mahala Winborne, Seleta Winborne, Appy Winborne, Luguinna Winborne—Petition for Settlement.

THIS Petition coming on to be heard, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants, James Winborne, David Bizzell and wife Melany, William Winborne, Jarratt Williams and wife Nancy, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court that advertisement be made in the N. C. Standard for six weeks successively, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Nash, at the Court House in Nashville, on the second Monday of February next, to answer or demur to said Petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be granted, &c.

Witness, Jno. W. Bryant, Clerk of our said Court at office the 3d Monday in November A. D. 1850.

JNO. W. BRYANT, C. C. C.
December 25. [Pr. Adv. $5 62½] 16—w6t.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Spring Session of 1851, will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The location possesses the advantage of health and excellent Society. The subscriber is well know to the public, having, for several years, had charge of a large and flourishing School at Midway. Thorough and systematic instruction will be given upon all subjects usually taught in Academies of the highest grade. Students desiring it, will be prepared for an advanced class in College. All reasonable efforts shall be made to elevate both the intellectual and moral character of the Students.

Terms:

Tuition in the Classical and higher English and Mathematical Branches,	$15 per Session.
Common English branches,	10 " "
Board with the Principal,	8 " month.

T. M. JONES, A. M., Principal.
December 18, 1850. 14—3t.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—tf.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

Dress and Frock Coats.

WE have on hand a beautiful assortment of Black Dress and Frock Coats for twenty dollars, gotten up by ourselves and cannot be bought any where else in the United States for the money. Recollect that. We have also fancy Frock and Dress Coats for fifteen, sixteen, and eighteen dollars, the like of which never was known before.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Merchant Tailors.
Raleigh, Nov 9. 842—

John M. Sheppard, Jr

COMMISSION MERCHANT, RICHMOND, Va.

Office in Front Shockoe Warehouse,

OFFERS his services to sell Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and Corn; and respectfully solicits consignments.

Richmond, January 1st, 1850. 792–6m.

Builder's Companion.

CONTAINING the Elements of Building, Surveying and Architecture, with practical Rules and Instructions connected with the subject. By A. C. Smeaton, Civil Engineer, &c. For Sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

Business Coats.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats, just opened at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Warrenton, N. C.

THE ninth Term of this school will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and terminate the first week in November.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board,	$50 00
English Tuition,	12 50
French,	10 00
German,	10 00
Music on Harp and use of instrument,	35 00
Music on Piano and use of instrument,	23 00
Music on Guitar and use of instrument,	20 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Painting in oil colors,	15 00
Washing and Fuel,	6 00

Useful and Ornamental Needle work free of charge.

No extra charge whatever will be made. Books, Stationary &c., furnished at the lowest retail prices.

It is particularly desirable that pupils should be present at the commencement of the session, as studies will then be arranged and classes formed.

All articles of clothing must be marked with the owner's name in full.

A circular containing fuller information will be addressed to all persons who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER.
Warrenton, Dec. 18, 1850. 888—5tw.

South Lowell Male Academy,

ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are earnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session.

The School continues under the superintendance of the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability.

Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure the students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. To cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pain will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction is such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue a Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition $10 00—$12-50, and $15 00. Board in the best families, $2500 per session.

South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same distance North-west of Raleigh.

D. C. PARRISH, *Sec. Ex. Com.*
November 28, 1850. 844—4t.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory Schools. The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas A. Person, Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water, and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.
December 1st, 1850. 845—4tw.

Register and Spirit of the Age copy 4 times, weekly.

Somerville Female Institute,

AT LEASBURG, CASWELL, N. C.

THE next session of this School will be opened the first Wednesday in January, on the first day of the month. The course of studies is extensive and about the same as in our female Colleges. Probably there is no community in which a school could be located for the training of youth, that exerts so little of unfavorable influence and affords greater facilities for forming virtuous principles and correct habits of life A philosophical and chemical apparatus sufficient to illustrate most of the principles in these sciences, is connected with the school. There is also a library of well selected books to which the young ladies have access, and they are encouraged to spend their time not devoted to study in reading useful books.

Terms per Session, of Five Months.

Board in my own as well as in most of the families in the village and neighborhood, at $6 per month.

Tuition in English, according to advancement, from $10 to $15.

Music, including the use of the instrument,	$20
Drawing and painting, each,	5
French, Latin and Greek,	5
Needle work, free of charge.	

SOLOMON LEA, *Principal.*
Leasburg, December 7th, 1850. 846—4t.

FEMALE INSTITUTE,

WARRENTON, N. C.

THE Twentieth Semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in Jan. 1851.

The location is pleasant, proverbially healthful, retired, yet easy of access at all seasons of the year. This institution is so arranged and conducted as to combine the greatest advantages with the least expense, and to give competent and efficient instruction in all of the various branches of an accomplished Female Education

The Board and Tuition in all the branches requisite for a Diploma and Gold Medal will not exceed $124 00 per annum.

The Ornamental branches, embracing Instrumental Music, Wax Fruit and Flowers, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors, at the usual prices.

Vocal Music, Needle and Fancy work, gratis.

The Libraries of the Principals are accessible to advanced Students.

Lectures upon Literary and Scientific subjects, with appropiate experiments will be delivered during the Session.

Rev. N. L. GRAVES,
J. WILCOX,
L. C. GRAVES,
Associate Principals.
November 30, 1850. 9—

SEDGEWICK FEMALE SEMINARY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60 00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument,	3 00
Latin and French, each,	10 00
Incidental Expenses,	1 00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, *Principal.*
Nov. 30, 1850. 844 4t w.

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by
O. L. BURCH.
Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

A. H. RAY, } *Principals.*
J. A. RAY, }

Miss E. W. Curtis, Instructress on Piano and Vocal Music. Miss R. S. Fairall, Instructress on Guitar, and in Vocal Music, Drawing, Painting, Calisthenics, &c. Other assistance as it may be needed.

THE Spring Session of 1851, (the 17th under the present Principals,) will commence on Monday the 6th of January. The Trustees are highly gratified to be able to announce to the public, that hereafter the entire and undivided attention of both the Principals will be devoted to the interests of this Institution—Mr. Ray having relinquished a profitable and successful Male school, in order to add his personal efforts to those of the former very efficient corps of Teachers, in making this all that a good Female Institution ought to be.

The Board recommend, with very great confidence, the Louisburg Female Seminary to the patronage of the public. For cheapness, soundness of instruction, impartiality and fidelity in teaching, high-toned moral and religious influences, and strictness in regulating the expenditures of pupils, this institution will compare successfully with any in the State. In point of health, the Board give it as their deliberate opinion that this Village is not surpassed by any location in the Central portion of the State; and in support of this opinion they may add that among the large number of pupils from the Eastern part of the State, there has not been a death in the eight years that the Academies have been under the government of the present Principals; and there have been, for several years, very few cases requiring the attention of a Physician; and they understand, from the most reliable sources, that, for the last four years, Medical bills among the pupils have been nearly unknown; and throughout the community there has been almost uninterrupted good health.

A Circular, prepared by the Principal, setting forth in detail the government, course of studies, text books prices, &c. will be issued soon, and sent on application to all who may feel interested in the minutiæ of the School Economy which will be observed and practised here.

By order of the Board,
T. K. THOMAS, *Sec'y.*
Louisburg, Dec. 13, 1850. 846—3t.

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of pupils on the first Monday in February, 1851.

This Academy is located 9 miles West of Oxford, in a neighborhood proverbially healthy, and the Pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within a mile of the Academy.

The Trustees have secured the services of Mr. Jesse Smith, a gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher, and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The Trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood, (all of them having children of their own to educate) and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic,	$5 00
English Grammar and Geography,	7 50
The higher Branches of English,	10 00
The Languages,	12 50

Good board can be had in highly respectable families for $5 per month. Any information with regard to the School may be had by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River, P. O., Granville co., N. C.

December 1st, 1850. 845—td.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE winter session of Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's School for young Ladies will begin on Thursday, 9th of January:

Board and Tuition,	67 50
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing,	10 00
French,	10 00
Latin,	5 00
Washing per session,	5 00

When two or more pupils come from the same family the charge for washing will be $2 50 for each. As the number of pupils is limited, persons desirous of securing places must make early application. For circulars containing all necessary information, address Rev. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

Dec. 11, 1850. 12—w4t.

The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Chronicle, Fayetteville Observer, and Newbernian, will insert once a week for four weeks.

ENGLISH SCHOOL.

MISS JULIA PEACE informs her friends and the citizens that she intends opening a School on the 1st of January, in which will be taught the usual branches of an English Education. If there are those in the country who would wish to send their children, her Mother can accommodate them with board. Particular attention will be paid to the manners, and improvement of the children committed to her charge. Terms the same as the other Schools.

Raleigh Dec. 16, 1850. 847—

The Raleigh Star will please copy three times, and send account to this office.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

CEDAR ROCK, Franklin County, N. C.

D. S. RICHARDSON, *Principal.*
C. H. STOCKWELL, *Assistant.*

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal, at Belford P. O., Nash County.

Nash, Dec. 13. 13-t1Feb.

⁂ The Tarborough Press, Raleigh Register, Biblical Recorder, and North State Whig, will please insert the above till the 1st of February, and send accounts to D. S. Richardson.

Oxford Female Academy.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Regular exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 12th day of January next.

Terms per Session of five months:

Board, including fuel, lights, washing, &c.	$ 45 00
Tuition in the English branches,	15 00
French or Latin,	5 00
Music on the Piano with use of instrument,	20 00

SAM'L. L. VENABLE, *Principal.*
Oxford, Dec. 15, 1850. 847—4tw.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, *Sec.*
Nov. 28, 1850. 10—tf.

RALEIGH ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will again open on Wednesday, January 8, 1850. Particular attention will be given to the French Language, Book keeping, Surveying, Levelling and other branches of a practical character.

J. M. LOVEJOY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16, 1850. 15—5t.

LAMP OIL, Burning Fluid, and Phosgene Gas; a good supply expected by next freight Train.

P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Nov. 27, 1850. 9—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, Wm. Badham, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, }
Richard Smith, } Executive Committee.
John Primrose, }

This Company is now in successful operation, and is prepared to effect insurance against fire on all kinds of property, (Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries excepted.)

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.
Raleigh, January 2, 1850. 793—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT
SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.
December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist

Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

OFFERS for cash, or approved credit, at the lowest market prices, a large and well selected assortment of East India, Mediterranean and European

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
French, English and American Chemicals,
Foreign and Domestic Soaps.

Perfumery,	Paints and Oils,
Fancy Articles,	Dye Stuffs,
Fancy Soaps,	Druggists Labels,
Brushes,	Window Glass,
Extracts,	Surgical Instruments,
Trusses,	Druggists' Glass Ware,
Leeches,	Shaker's Herbs and Roots,

Pure Brandy, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, Selected for Medicinal purposes.

Sands Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Gray's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Ayer's Cherry Pectorial, Doctor Wiley's Cough Candy, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, together with every article comprising the stock of a Physician or Druggist.

April 7, 1850. 809—

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

New Books.

FOOT Prints of the Creator $1,25.
The Home Altar by Rev. Charles F. Deems, 75 cts.
The Eminent Dead or Triumph of Faith in the Dying Hour, $1,00.
The Angel World, a Poem by Philip James Bailey, Author of Festus, 50 cts.
Life of John Randolph of Roanoke by Hugh A. Garland 2 vol. Muslin, $3,50.
History of the Polk administration by Lucien B Chase, $2,50
Annals of the Queens of Spain by Mrs. Anneta George, 2 vol. cloth 1,50.
Lives of Literary and Scientific Men of America, $1,00.
Ways of the Hour by J. Fenimore Cooper, $1,25.
The Lily and the Totem of the Huguenots in Florida, by W. Gilmore Simms.
Life here and there by N P. Willis.
The Vale of Cedars by Grace Aguilar.
The Earl's Daughter, by Rev. W. Sewell.
Just received and for sale by
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
December 9, 1850. 13—

A Lot of Thomastown Lime,

just received and for sale by R. TUCKER & SON.
Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company is now taking insurance on the lives of healthy persons and Slaves, at their established rates of premium. This being the only Life Insurance Company in the State, and working under a charter suited to the condition and circumstances of all, the Directors feel no hesitation in saying that it affords greater inducements for the insurance of lives than any other Company in the country.

The 5th Sec. of the Charter provides "That the husband may insure his own life, for the sole use and benefit of his wife or children, free from the claims of the representatives of the husband or any of his creditors."

It is conducted on the *mutual* plan, each person insured becoming a member thereof, and not liable beyond the amount of his premium.

Policies for $100 to $5000 will be issued on the life of a white person; and on Slaves for two-thirds their market value, for a term of from one to five years, as the owner may desire.

All losses of the Company are paid within 90 days after proof of loss is furnished. No California risks taken.

The business of the Company is conducted under the immediate supervision of

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All Communications on business should be addressed post paid, to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.
Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. }
July 22, 1850. } 836—

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimmings

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.
Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837–3m.

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and Jewelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.

Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an excellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. M RAE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1330. 822—tf.

A NEW BOOK STORE.

POMEROY & O'NEAL,

No. 16, Fayetteville Street, Opposite the Post Office,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books generally—Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationary of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and which we are confident will give satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL
December 9, 1850. 13—

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh. November 2, 1850. 2—1y

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct 28, 1850. 836—

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 1, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary committee, reported the bill to extend the time for registering grants, mesne conveyances, &c., with sundry amendments, and recommended its passage. Also, the following bills, and recommended their passage: The bill to repeal a part of the act of last session imposing a tax on the income of vessels—the bill concerning the duties of Clerks—the bill concerning Jurors—the bill to prohibit the right of appeal in certain cases, and extending the same in others—the bill to secure the more speedy and certain administration of justice—the bill granting exclusive and original jurisdiction of all cases where the intervention of a Jury may be necessary, to the Superior Courts of Columbus County—and the bill to provide for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths in this State. Said bills were laid on the table.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the following bills, with sundry amendments, and recommended their passage: the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company—the bill to incorporate the Tuckasege and Keowee Turnpike Company—the bill to amend the act of 1846-'47, incorporating the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company—and the bill to amend the act of 1833, incorporating the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. Said bills were laid on the table.

BILLS, MEMORIALS, &C.

Mr. Berry introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate, after to-morrow, take a recess each day from half past one o'clock till half past three, until otherwise ordered.

On motion of Mr. Bynum, this Resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to incorporate the Western Mutual Insurance Company. Referred.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mining and Manufactoring Company. Referred. Also, a bill making certain trespasses on lands criminal and indictable. Referred. Also, a bill to lay off roads in Rutherford, Burke, and McDowell. Referred.

BILLS ORDERED TO BE ENROLLED.

The following bills were read a third time and ordered to be enrolled: A bill to regulate the pay of Jurors and witnesses in the County of Craven—a bill to incorporate the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance of North Carolina—a bill to incorporate Mountain Lodge—a bill giving a new name to the County town of Stokes—a bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of Wentworth—a bill to amend the act of 1848-'49, incorporating the McDowell and Yancy Turnpike Combany—a bill to amend the act of 1848-'49, authorizing the inspection of provisions—a bill to incorporate Rockingham Division—a bill to incorporate Logan Lodge—and a bill to incorporate the town of Murphy, in the County of Cherokee.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following bills and resolutions were read a third time and ordered to be engrossed: A bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Asheville—a bill to incorporate Ashville Division S. of T.—and a bill in favor of Joseph Stamy and Nelly Stamy.

A number of bills and resolutions, which will be noticed on their third reading, were read a second time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Kelly, the Resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Speaker Edwards, in Committee of the Whole, on the subject of Slavery, were ordered to be printed.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR.

Received a message from the House of Commons, announcing that they were ready to receive the Senators in their Hall, for the purpose of witnessing the inauguration of the Governor elect.

The members of the Senate then repaired to the Hall of the House of Commons, and after the ceremony of inaugurating his Excellency, David S. Reid, was concluded, they returned to their chamber, and were called to order by the Speaker.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to add to committee on establishing a Medical Board in this State, the practising physicians of the two Houses.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, the engrossed resolution in favor of Jacob Siler was taken up, and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Fleming, the resolution to authorize the Governor to furnish the Clerk and Master of Equity in Yancy county with a seal, was taken up and put on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Sloan, Rutherford county was included, and on motion of Mr. Bogle, Alexander county was included. The resolution was then passed its second and third reading.

Mr. Sheek, a memorial from citizens of Surry county praying a repeal of the act of 1848-'9 establishing a public road from Salathiel Stone's to Wilson River, which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Marshall, a memorial accompanied by a bill to prevent the peddling of spirituous liquors in the town of Salem, Referred to the same committee.

Mr. McMillan, a memorial accompanied by a bill to lay off and establish the county of New Ridge, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Holland, a memorial from certain citizens of Cleaveland county, praying the passage of a law making landholders responsible for their tenants when indicted for keeping disorderly houses, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McKoy, from citizens of Iredell county praying a repeal of the act of 1848-'9, making all the militia to the South of the Yadkin in that county belong to the 89th Regiment.

On Mr. McKoy's motion, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to add all practising physicians of both branches of the Legislature to the committee appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Medical Board in North Carolina.

Mr. Jones offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the claims of John Berry. Adopted.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Jones from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, asked that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Candis Henry—the memorial of citizens of Montgomery county praying the emancipation of Daniel, a slave, and a memorial from citizens of Montgomery praying the emancipation of Joe; which report was concurred in.

Mr. Jones from the same committee reported against the passage of the bill to lay off and establish the county of Madison. The bill was rejected.

Also, from the same committee, in favor of the passage of the bill to lay off a road from Churche's Store in Wilkes county, to William Phillips in Ashe county. The bill passed its second reading.

Also, against the bill to annex a portion of Wilkes county to the county of Alexander, which bill, on motion of Mr. Bogle, was laid on the table.

Mr. Rayner introduced a bill for the more thorough administration of the Common School Law, which bill was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the motion to lay the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for the relief of the Cherokee land purchasers was taken up, and the bill was reconsidered.

After brief remarks by Mr. Rayner, the bill passed its second reading—yeas 56, nays 37.

Mr. Durham offered a memorial from citizens of Orange and Alamance, accompanied by a bill, concerning the militia of said Counties, which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ruffin, a bill to amend the law concerning fences; and Mr. McDowell, a bill concerning inspectors of Turpentine, which were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the engrossed Resolution in favor of the securities of F. J. Prentiss, was taken up, and read a second and third time.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a bill to establish the dividing line between the Counties of Orange and Alamance, which was read the first time.

Mr. Siler, a resolution in favor of Clark Guy, which was read the first time.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, when by the joint order the two Houses were to proceed to the inauguration of the Governor elect, a message was sent to the Senate announcing that the House was ready to receive that body. The Senate thereupon appeared in the Hall of the House of Commons, and took seats to the right of the Speaker's Chair, the Speaker of the Senate sitting to the right of the Speaker of the House.

The Governor elect, Hon. David S. Reid, then appeared in the House attended by the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Committee of Arrangements, when the oaths of office were administered by Chief Justice Ruffin, and subscribed to by the Governor. Having delivered his inaugural address, the Governor attended by the Supreme Court, and the Committee of Arrangements, retired, and immediately the Senate withdrew to their own chamber.

On motion of Mr. Bridges, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 2, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Mr. Cameron from the committee on Corporations, reported a number of bills back to the Senate, and recommended their passage. These bills will be noticed when they come up in regular order.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. Cameron presented two memorials, accompanied by bills, in relation to the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville. Referred.

Mr. Barringer introduced the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Shepard, ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS, the Southern States of the Union have long acquiesced in a revenue system on the part of the Federal Government, which it was believed would promote the prosperity and independence of the country at large, but which was understood all the while as peculiarly favoring the mining and manufacturing interests of the North; and whereas, the advantages accruing to that section by this system have seemed only to increase the disposition and ability of the non-slaveholding States to persevere in their unconstitutional, unjust and fanatical aggressions upon the domestic institutions of the South:

1st. *Be it therefore Resolved*, That it is the true policy of the slaveholding States henceforth to oppose any and all increase in the present rates of duty on foreign imports, beyond what may be absolutely necessary for an economical administration of the General Government.

2d. *Be it further Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing Preamble and Resolution be transmitted to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with the request that they use their best efforts to carry out the principle herein set forth.

On motion of Mr. Pender,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the existing law, as to make it the duty of Sheriffs to advertise sales of land for taxes in the papers published nearest the location of the land to be sold; and also to advertise in like manner all property sold by them under execution when the amount exceeds thirty dollars.

Mr. Pender also presented a memorial from citizens of Washington county on the same subject. Referred.

Mr. Nixon a bill to incorporate the Wilmington Gas Light Company. Referred.

Mr. Hoke a bill to establish in North Carolina a Military and Scientific Institute, for the diffusion of education among the citizens thereof. Referred.

Mr. Pender a bill to exempt persons of 65 years of age and upwards, from serving as jurors. Also, a bill to extend the authority of the Commissioners of the town of Plymouth. Referred.

Mr. Kelly a bill to provide for the more efficient and economical application of the proceeds of the Literary Fund. Referred.

The Senate then took up the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, and to improve said Road. Said bill was passed the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider—in committee of the Whole—the Reports and Resolutions on Slavery, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and through their Chairman, Mr. Cameron, asked leave to sit again. Leave granted.

On motion of Mr. T. R. Caldwell, the bill to improve the public roads in the State, was made the special order for to-morrow at half past ten; and on motion of Mr. Haughton, the bill to provide for the incorporation of companies to construct plank roads and turnpike roads, was made the special order for to-morrow at eleven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Woodfin, the bill to improve the county prisons and establish Houses of Correction, was made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, the bill to incorporate Lumberton Division, S. of T., No. 44, was taken up and passed its third reading.

Mr. Steele offered a momorial praying the passage of an act to incorporate a Railroad from Fayetteville to Concord, by way of Centre; the State to take a portion of the stock therein. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Love, a memorial with a resolution, requesting our Representatives and Senators in Congress to urge upon the General Government the necessity of adopting the most efficient means to remove a remnant of the Cherokee tribe of Indians remaining in the Counties of Macon, Haywood, and Cherokee, to their brethren in the West. Referred to the Joint select committee on the removal of the Cherokee Indians.

On motion of Mr. Cherry, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law so that retailers of spirituous liquors should be compelled to take an oath not to sell to a slave or free negro.

Mr. Thigpen, a bill to repeal the 5th sec., chapter 82, of the Revised Statutes. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Eaton, a bill authorizing the County Court of Warren to sell certain property belonging to said County.

On motion of Mr. Winston, the resolutions from the Senate requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to ask for an appropriation from the General Government for the opening of Nag's Head, were taken up.

The subject was discussed briefly by Messrs. Cherry, Person of Moore, Barnes of Northampton, Saunders of Wake, Avery, Rayner, and Stevenson.

Mr. Person offered an amendment, "provided the same can be done by Congress in the exercise of its Constitutional powers," which amendment was lost.

The Resolutions then passed their second reading—yeas 78, nays 27.

On motion of Mr. Pigott, the bill to repeal the act of 1814-'5, attaching Ocracoke to Hyde County was taken up.

Mr. Pigott made a brief statement in favor of the bill, when it passed its second reading—yeas 40, nays 36.

Mr. Erwin introduced the following resolutions, which were read the first time:

WHEREAS, The Southern States of this Union have, since the formation of the Federal Government, fostered and nourished the manufacturing and mining interests of the non-slaveholding States, by voting to impose high taxes on importations from foreign countries, which might come in competition with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non-slaveholding States; and whereas, these acts of generosity and self-sacrifice have been unappreciated at the North, and the people of that section show a disposition to make unceasing attacks upon our institutions and property; therefore

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina feels herself under no further obligations, by the votes of her representatives in Congress or otherwise, to protect the "home industry" of the non-slaveholding States.

Resolved, That if our own industry needs protection, it can be better effected by State than by Congressional legislation.

Resolved, That the present tariff is high enough to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economically administered government, and ought not to be increased.

Resolved, That the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to our members in both Houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses, and with the further request that they vote against any change in the present tariff laws which may have the effect to protect or encourage the manufacturing or mining interests of the free States, or which may have the effect to increase the cost to the Southern consumers of any of the products of foreign countries.

The order of the day, being the resolutions on slavery, was then taken up. On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, to consider the subject—Mr. Jones in the Chair.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, took the floor, and delivered a speech of considerable length, which will be published at an early day.

The Committee then rose and reported progress, and the House took a recess to 3½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. Bond presented the proceedings of a meeting held at Edenton, on the question of Southern Rights, which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Flemming offered the following resolution, which was read the first time:

Resolved, That should the fugitive slave law be either repealed or modified by Congress so as to prejudice the South, or the Executive of the United States refuse to enforce it, or should Congress repeal or abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, then and in that case, it will be the duty of the Governor of this State to convene the Legislature to consult upon the mode and measure of redress.

The House went into committee of the Whole on the slavery question—Mr. Jones in the Chair, when, on motion of Mr. Flemming, the committee rose and reported progress.

The resolution from the Senate to adjourn on the 13th instant, was taken up and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Love, the bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people, was taken up.

Mr. Drake addressed the House in favor of the bill.

Mr. McLean offered an amendment, providing no member of the present Legislature should be elegible to that office.

A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost. Also, a motion to postpone it indefinitely. The bill was recommitted to the Judiciary committee.

Several gentlemen moved to take up different bills, but the motions did not prevail.

Mr. Love moved to take up the Equal Suffrage bill, and put it on its passage.

Mr. Saunders of Wake, said it was a stormy evening, and several gentleman were absent from the House. He hoped the bill would not be taken up. The motion to take up did not prevail.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

The following bills were read the third time and passed:—a bill to incorporate Cedar Hill Diviston, No. 13, S. of T.—a bill to incorporate Talulah Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 35—a bill to incorporate Pasquotank Division, S. of T., No. 21—a bill to incorporate Rising Sun Division, S. of T., No. 144—a bill to incorporate the town of Madison—a bill to incorporate Pasquamaux Lodge, No. 103, Ancient York Masons—a bill to incorporate Graham Insiitute—a bill to extend the limits of the town of Kenansville—a bill to incorporate Raleigh Chapter, No. 10. Ancient York Masons—a bill to incorporate Cold Stream Division, No. 18, S. of T.—a bill to incorporate the town of Graham—a bill to incorporate Samaritan Lodge, No. 31, I. O. O. F.—a bill to incorporate Silico, Division, S. of T., No. 121—a bill to incorporate the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company—a bill to incorporate the town of Concord—and a bill to incorporate Oxford Division S. of T., No 41.

The bill to incorporate the Albemarle Fire Engine Company was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. McLean, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, January 3, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Wilmington Gas Light Company, and recommended its passage. Laid on the table.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary committee, reported the following bills, and recommended their passage: A bill to amend the act of 1846-'7, chapter 12—a bill to protect the patrol—a bill concerning divorces. Also, the following bills, recommending their rejection: A bill to make real estate asets for distribution and to facilitate and cheapen the settlement of estates, and a bill to amend an act passed in 1844-'5, entitled an act to amend the 7th section of the Revised Statutes, entitled guardian and ward.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the bill to amend an act passed in 1848-'9, entitled an act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Watauga, accompanied by several memorials for and against said bill, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Barringer, from the same committee, to which was referred a memorial from certain citizens of the Counties of Duplin and Lenoir, praying the Legislature to refuse for the future acts of incorporation to religious societies, and especially the Sons of Temperance, reported the same back to the Senate and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Barringer, from the same committee, to which was referred sundry memorials of the citizens of Cleaveland County in relation to an act incorporating the town of Shelby, reported unfavorably thereon and asked to be discharged from their further consideration.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

Mr. Washington, a bill regulating the proceedings when the estate of a deceased person is insolvent. Referred.

Mr. Richardson, a bill to incorporate a Bank in the town of Wadesborough. Referred.

The bill providing for the incorporation of Companies to construct plank and turnpike roads, was taken up and read the third time and passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to improve the public roads in this State was taken up on its second reading and rejected, yeas 22, nays 22, the Speaker voting in the negative.

The Senate then took up the Reports and Resolutions on Slavery, Mr. Cameron in the Chair. After some time spent therein, the Committe rose, reported progress, and asked leave to set again. Leave was granted.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, presented a memorial from the Messrs. Cosbys of Wake county, complaining of the action of the Literary Board, with respect to the construction of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, with a resolution directing the Board to comply with the action of certain referees, to whom the difficulty is proposed to be referred for adjustment.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Locke introduced a bill to authorize James S. Turner to build a toll bridge over Rocky River in Stanly county. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to incorporate the Western Plank Road Company, running from Charlotte, to Newton by way of Lincolnton, which was referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, a bill to authorize the transfer of books, &c., from the Treasurer's office to the office of the agent for the Cherokee lands. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Person a bill to incorporate New Hanover Division. No. 45, S. of T., and a bill to incorporate Old North State Tent, I. O. R., Wilmington, which were referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Stevenson, a bill to incorporate the Neuse River Navigation Company. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements. [Bill provides for the formation of a Company with a capital of $100,000, the appropriation of $40,000 made by the State for the improvement of Neuse to be transferred to said Company; the Company to be organized when $10,000 have been subscribed by the individual stockholders.]

Mr. Patterson, a bill concerning the distribution of the School fund in the county of Alamance. Read first time.

Mr. Rayner, a bill to amend the act of 1848-'49 to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Oompany. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Hayes of Caldwell, a resolution in favor of Elijah S. Moore, and another resolution in favor of Wm. A. Ballew, which were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Newsom, a bill to incorporate the Neuse River Manufacturing Company at Great Falls, in Wake county, which was referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Holland, a bill to abolish the office of trustee in the county of Cleaveland. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Amis, the memorial of W. W. White of Granville county, praying the Legislature to allow him certain accounts against the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Foster, of Wilkes, a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Howard Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the present laws concerning lands belonging to the estates of deceased persons, so that said lands may be sold without incurring such great expenses in the Courts of Equity.

On motion of Mr. Leach of Johnston, the resolution in favor of James A. Tunnell was taken up and referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Pigott, a bill to vest in the President and Directors of the Literary Board, all property that may hereafter escheat to the State. Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Person of Moore, the bill to incorporate the Milton Savings Institution was taken up and read a second time.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Eaton from the committee on the Judiciary reported the bill making it the duty of Clerks of Superior Courts to take bonds in certain cases, with an amendment. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Saunders from the same committee reported in favor of the passage of the bill to restore jury trials to the County Courts of Rutherford, Henderson and Cleaveland.

Mr. Fleming moved to amend it by inserting the county of Yancy, which amendment was adopted. Afterwards at his request the vote was reconsidered, and he withdrew this amendment.

Mr. Holland said that he did not believe the citizens of Cleaveland county desired that jury trials should be restored to the county Courts of said county. He therefore moved to strike out Cleaveland. Pending this motion, Mr. Webb moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion prevailed.

Mr. Saunders from the same committee reported favorably on the bill to amend the law to protect houses and enclosures from wilful injury, which bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Jones from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the passage of the bill to prevent, during a part of each week, fishing with seines near the mouths of the rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound.

Mr. Bond moved to strike out the first section of the bill. He thought this bill did not strike at the root of the evil. Its passage was of doubtful expediency. That branch of labor could not bear greater burdens than are already imposed upon it.

Mr. Wilson advocated the bill. On his motion, it was laid on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole on the Slavery Resolutions, Mr. Jones in the Chair.

Messrs. Avery and Dargan addressed the committee at length on this subject, advocating the doctrine of secession.

On motion, the Committee rose, and reported progress, when the House took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The House assembled according to adjournment.

Mr. Rayner, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably to the passage of a bill to lay off a public road from Marion to the top of Iron Mountain on the Tennessee line. The bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Scott introduced a resolution, that the two Houses shall adjourn *sine die* on the 20th instant. On motion the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Erwin moved that the Resolutions introduced by him yesterday, relating to the home industry of the country, and requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from North Carolina to vote against any increase of the tariff, be taken up and put on their second reading.

Mr. Rayner hoped that the subject would not be pressed now. He did not believe the House was ready to vote on these resolutions.

Mr. Erwin had no disposition to press this matter, but he believed that a project was now on foot in Washington City to increase the tariff for the purpose of protecting Northern manufactures, and if this Legislature did anything it ought to be done immediately, so as to produce the effect intended. He must therefore insist upon his motion.

The motion of Mr. Erwin prevailed, and the resolutions were taken up and read a second time.

Mr. Rayner was sorry that these resolutions had been taken up. The question was sprung upon him. On the subject of the tariff the two parties of the country were divided; he was a protectionist, and really believed that a protective tariff ultimately cheapened products themselves. He did not want to go into a tariff argument. He appealed to the gentleman from Buncombe [Mr. Erwin,] if he did not see the awful predicament in which his political friends were placed. Democrats smiled at the predicament of the Whigs, and well might they smile. As an abstract principle he believed protection to be right, and its tendency ultimately to benefit the South as well as the North. Believing this, he could not vote for the resolutions. He appealed to the House if it would not carry greater weight if resolutions of this nature were embraced in a series of resolutions on slavery. He preferred the resolution he had offered in connection with the subject of slavery. On this subject there should be no party feeling. He had never been in a Legislature when less party feeling prevailed, and he desired that this feeling of harmony should continue. He asked if his friend from Buncombe would continue to press these resolutions which would divide the House. How could Whigs be expected to vote for these resolutions?

Mr. Erwin remarked that the gentleman from Hertford deprecated any action which would place his party friends in a delicate position. He believed it impossible to galvanize the two old parties into an existence, or to divide people by the old party lines. The gentleman from Hertford had expressed the desire that no party feeling should be excited on these resolutions, yet he had made a direct appeal to the Whig party to go against them. He insisted that this subject was above party. There was nothing in the resolutions for which a protective tariff man could not vote. The first and second resolutions contained merely facts. The third resolution was also right. The income from the tariff was now quite sufficient, and it ought not be increased. He wanted the Legislature to do something which would reach the northern fanatics. The mere passage of strong resolutions on slavery would not be heeded by them. He wanted these resolutions passed, which he believed would have more influence than anything else the Legislature might do.

Mr. Barnes of Northampton would support a part of these resolutions, and a part of them he would not support. He should not be placed in a position to oppose Southern Rights. He should vote against the 3rd resolution. He could not tell whether the present tariff produced revenue sufficient to pay the expenses of Government or not.

Mr. Erwin inquired if the gentleman from Northampton thought no body outside of Washington City had read the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The Report stated that the receipts were about $40,000,000 annually, and he believed that quite enough for an economical administration of the General Government.

Mr. Barnes said the Secretary may have made a mistake, as well as other people.

Mr. Erwin believed that a regular system of public plunder on the Treasury was going on at the North. It was a regular system of buying up each other by means of appropriations.

Mr. Stevenson said he would embrace this occasion to say what he wished on the subject of slavery. He believed that these were the only practical resolutions that had been read from the Clerk's desk during the present session. He would not say that any Whig had acted inconsistently who should vote for these resolutions. Party lines were now completely erased. There was a determined feeling at the North to wage war on us, and it was our duty now to wage war on them. Manufacturing was a favorite interest at the North, and its protection was a favorite measure of that section. On the other hand we had a large interest in slaves, which the North were endeavouring to destroy. Should we refrain from defending our own interests and from attacking the favorite interest of the North, because we happened to be heretofore either Whigs or Democrats? If North Carolina as a State would stand up and declare her fixed determination to oppose all protection to Northern Manufactures, it would produce an impression upon the North. Abstract resolutions on slavery would be regarded by the North as nothing more than the passing wind. The resolutions passed by the Legislature two years ago, had been disregarded and forgotten. If such resolutions as these had then been adopted, they would now be exercising a practical influence upon the North. He considered the resolutions of the gentleman from Buncombe of a more practical character than the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Hertford, and hoped the former would be passed.

Mr. Erwin remarked that it had been said the equivocal position of the Whig party of North Carolina on the subject of slavery, was the cause of their recent defeat. He believed if the Whig party of the State continued to be led by the nose by certain old Whig Hunkers, it would continue to be in a minority, and ought to continue there. He had seen, not a great while since, a successful effort in the New York Tribune, the organ of the Northern Whig party, to prove that the Whig party of New York was the true anti-slavery party, and it had been proved most satisfactorily. He did not intend to be considered as belonging to any such outrageous party as that. He wanted the Whig party at the South to be something different from the Whig party at the North. He did not believe there was any Southern man in the House who could not support the resolutions he had offered.

Mr. Steele said he did not care where resolutions came from; if they were of the right stamp, he would support them. He alluded to the position of the Whig party of the State on the subject of slavery, and remarked that if the Whig party sunk so low that the hand of resurrection could not reach it, it could not be said that he had assisted in the work of destruction. He would vote for no resolutions that assisted the North, and would go exclusively for the South. [Applause.] He was a whig, and believed in protection as an abstract proposition, but should now go for the South alone.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend by inserting "at the present time" in the first resolution after the word "obligations." Mr. Steele said he would go for that.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, said he would not support it. It might be construed to mean that at some time hereafter, we should consider ourselves under obligations to protect Northern industry. He objected to the phrase, "no further obligations." He was one of those Whigs who never supported the doctrine of protection, and who always held that the consumer paid the duty.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, moved to strike out all after the word *Resolved*, and insert a resolution offered by Mr. Rayner, some time since, on this subject.

Pending this motion, a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost—yeas 10, nays 105.

The question being taken on the motion to strike out and insert Mr. Rayner's resolution, it was lost—yeas 32, nays 72.

A division of the question being called for, the vote was taken on the first resolution, which passed its second reading—yeas 105, nays 2.—Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, and Mr. Mizell voting in the negative. Mr. Rayner, when his name was called, said he would not vote either way.

Another motion to adjourn was made, which was lost—ayes 12, noes 91.

The second resolution was then passed—ayes 62, noes 32.

The third resolution being taken up, Mr. Barnes of Northampton, proposed to amend so as to leave it to the discretion of our representatives in Congress whether an increase of the tariff was necessary.

Mr. Erwin remarked if this amendment should be adopted, the following resolution would be an absurdity.

Mr. Foster of Davidson, moved a further amendment that the resolution was intended only as an expression of the opinion of the Legislature. This amendment was rejected—yeas 32, nays 75. Mr. Barnes' amendment was also rejected—yeas 36, nays 68.

Mr. Caldwell of Guilford, moved to amend by inserting "under existing circumstances," after the word "increased." Pending this amendment, a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost—yeas 30, nays 79. The amendment was rejected—yeas 23, nays 71. The third resolution then passed its second reading—yeas 75, nays 18.

The fourth resolution was read a second time and passed—yeas 84, nays 8; and also the preamble.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the rules were suspended, and the resolutions put on their third reading.

Two or three motions to adjourn were made, which did not prevail.

A conversation ensued among several members, when by general consent, the further consideration of the resolutions was not pressed.

A message was laid before the House from his Excellency the Governor, transmitting an act passed by the South Carolina Legislature to appoint delegates to a Southern Congress, and the official proceedings of the Nashville Convention. The message having been read, was sent to the Senate.

The House, at a late hour, adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, January 4, 1851.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Caldwell county, in relation to the extension of the Central Rail Road. Referred.

Mr. Cameron presented the memorial of Joseph Togno, concerning the cultivation of the Grape, which was referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Cameron, Washington, Bunting, Clark and Nixon.

Mr. Washington from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill making certain trespasses on lands, criminal and indictable, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Barringer from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial from citizens of Cabarrus county, asking for certain volunteer companies in that county the privilege of electing Constables within their bounds, reported the same back, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Barringer from the same committee, to whom had been referred the bill to lay off a county by the name of ———, out of parts of Buncombe and Yancey, reported the same back to the Senate, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Barringer from the same committee, reported a resolution in favor of Pulaski B. Williams, late Sheriff of the late county of Polk, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Barringer from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Benjamin M. Selby, late Sheriff of Pitt county, and recommended its passage.

BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, &C.

On motion of Mr. Pender,

Resolved, That a joint select committee be raised on the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, consisting of three members of the Senate and five of the House of Commons, with instructions to examine and inquire particularly into the pecuniary affairs of that Institution; and that they report in detail the items of expense attending the same—how and how much the Superintendant of the Institution is paid—in what manner the printing and other mechanical establishments connected with the Institution are supported, and how the proceeds thereof are disposed of; and all other things connected with the subject which they may deem pertinent.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to increase the Revenue of the State. [This bill proposes an additional tax on Itinerant Brokers.]

Mr. Shepard a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. Bower, a bill to establish a Superior Court of Law and Equity for Watauga county. Referred.

Mr. Byuum, a bill concerning trials in capital cases. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Sessoms,

Resolved, That the committee on Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether the laws of the State have made any provision for the admission of private pupils of the State in the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

On motion of Mr. Speight, the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill for the improvement of the public roads, was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Caldwell, the bill was laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Western Mutual Insurance Company of North Carolina, was read a second time and passed.

The Senate took up the bill for the more speedy administration of justice and proceeded to its consideration, and before the question was taken on the passage of the bill, it was on motion, postponed until Tuesday next.

A message was received from the House of Commons accompanied by a message from his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, relating to the call of a Southern Convention, and also a communication from the President of the Nashville Convention in relation to the Slavery question, which, on motion of Mr. Drake, were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Pender the Senate took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Senate met according to adjournment and proceeded, in conjunction with the House of Commons, to the appointment of Justices of the Peace for the different counties in the State.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, presented a bill to amend the act passed 1848-'9 to incorporate the Bank of Fayetteville. Read the first time.

Mr. Foster of Wilkes, a petition from citizens of Wilkes and Caldwell, relating to the establishment of a new county. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, a memorial relating to the raising of an independent Company of volunteers in Cherokee county. Referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Patterson offered a resolution that the House, from and after to-day, shall hold evening sessions. A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was lost.

A conversational debate followed between various members. Messrs. Leach of Davidson, Steele, and Holland did not like night sessions, and thought that the committees had no time to meet if the House remained in session the whole day. Messrs. Stevenson and Jones advocated night sessions instead of evening sessions. Finally, the resolution was amended so that the House shall take a recess from 1½ o'clock to 3½ o'clock every day, which was adopted.

Mr. Williams of Mecklenburg, a resolution to appropriate $1000 to furnish the Governor's House, which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Erwin, the resolutions introduced by him relating to the domestic industry of the country, and requesting the Senators and Representatives from this State not to vote for any increase of the tariff, were taken up and put on their passage.

Mr. Rayner moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions, which motion was lost—yeas 25, nays 84, as follows:

YEAS—Adams, Amis, Barco, Barnes of Northampton, Blow, Bogle, Caldwell of Guilford, Dargan, Drake, Dunlap, Eure, Foster of Wilkes, Gordon, Jerkins, Leach of Davidson, Locke, Maultsby, McKoy, Parham, Rayner, Russell, Sloan, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Avery, Barnes of Edgecombe, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Caldwell of Rowan, Campbell, Cherry, Clanton, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Durham, Eaton, Erwin, Flemming, Flynt, Foard, Fonville, Foster of Davidson, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Hayes of Caldwell, Herring, Hill of Caswell, Holland, Jarvis, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach of Johnston, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Saunders of Wake, Sanders of Johnston, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherril, Shepard, Shinpock, Siler, Simmons, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Williams of Greene, Williams of Mecklenburg, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—84.

The Resolutions then passed their third reading.

Mr. Love, a Resolution in favor of the chain-carriers and axe-men in the survey of the Western Turnpike. Referred to the committee on Claims.

Mr. Waugh, a memorial asking that the location of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road may be changed so that it will run through Salem and be extended to Mt. Airy. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. W. McNeill, a bill to improve the navigation of Raft Swamp Creek in the county of Robeson. Laid on the table.

Mr. Bogle, a bill to incorporate the town of Taylorsville, in the county of Alexander. Referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Marshall, a bill to divide the militia of the county of Stokes into two regiments. Also, a bill to divide the militia of the county of Forsythe into two regiments, which were referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Saunders of Wake, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to postpone the appointment of Justices of the Peace until 3½ o'clock this evening.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill concerning fishing with seines near the mouths of the rivers emptying into Albemarle Sound, was taken up, when, by unanimous leave of the House, he withdrew the bill and offered a substitute, which was read the first time.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to appoint a committee of inquiry into the management of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, to consist of three on the part of the Senate, and five on the part of the House, which proposition was agreed to.

Mr. Bogle, a resolution in favor of John A. Roseboro', which was referred to the committee on Claims.

The Speaker called over the committees, but none were ready to make any reports.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the House resolved itself into committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones in the Chair, and took up the Resolutions on Slavery.

Mr. Eaton took the floor, and gave his views at length.

After he had concluded, the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 3½ o'clock.

The evening session was spent in the appointment of Justices of the Peace. The House then adjourned to Monday.

[The Reporter for the Standard observes that the report of Mr. Eton's remarks in the Register places Mr. Avery in a wrong position. Mr. Avery was understood to say that the Federal Government was not sovereign, that soil and citizens were essential elements of sovereignty, and that the Federal Government possessed no title to any soil, and had no citizens as distinct from the State Governments. The Federal and State Governments *together* constitute what is understood by the Government of the United States, and we are citizens of the United States, because we are citizens of one of the States thus united. Even the District of Columbia, and the soil occupied by the ports and arsenals belong to the *United States*, and not to the Federal Government, which is the mere creature of the States.]

RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.

Resolutions on the Slavery Question introduced into the Senate of North Carolina, December 31, 1850, by Mr. Speaker EDWARDS.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina is deeply devoted to the Union of the States, and will to the utmost endeavor to preserve and perpetuate it, so long as the Union itself shall secure the great and beneficent purposes for which it was formed.

Resolved, That while we do not approve of all the provisions of the compromise by Congress, called *the adjustment*, still, from a fraternal spirit of forbearance towards our brethren in the non-slaveholding States, and a sincere and heartfelt attachment to the Union, we are willing to acquiesce in said compromise—*honestly* and *faithfully* carried out.

Resolved, That while we are disposed to accept the said compromise as the *work of peace*, we deem it a sacred duty to warn the people of the free States against any further encroachments upon our rights, and to delare *explicitly*, that, in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina *would*, and *ought* to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the *abolition* of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress *without the consent* of the slave-holding States, and *incompatable* with their safety and interests; *or any act of Congress*, prohibiting the citizens of one slave-holding State from removing their slaves to any other slave-holding State; *or a refusal* by Congress to admit into the Union as a State any Territory belonging to the United States on account of the existence of the institution of domestic slavery within its limits; *or any act* appying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the *Wilmot Proviso* to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or *any act* which repeals the recent *act* for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness.

A YOUNG WOMAN IN LIMBO. A white woman named Mary King *alias* Mary Hudson, was arrested on the Southern train of cars on Sunday night, travelling South, in company with a negro fellow dressed in female attire. She states that she is the niece of Mr. Matthew Macauley, living at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and was on her way home after an unsuccessful effort to reach Washington city, having gone as far as Milford Depot, on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail Road, when the disguise of the negro man was discovered and the parties sent back. The negro is a large strapping fellow, and says his name is Abraham, and that he is the property of Mr. Macauley, the uncle of Miss King *alias* Hudson. It is said that the connection between the lady and her companion has extended farther than travelling together. We should take the woman to be about 25 or 30 years of age. She is not good looking, and chews tobacco. Herself and companion occupy apartments in our city jail, where they will remain until her friends in North Carolina have been heard from.

Petersburg Daily News.

SLAVERY MOVEMENT IN CALIFORNIA. The New York Tribune says that private advices from California state that many of the capitalists in that State are making a move for a change in the constitution of California, so as to introduce African slavery.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1851.

THE LEGISLATURE.

We refer to our columns to-day for the proceedings of this body up to Saturday evening last.

On Friday, in the Commons, Mr. Avery spoke at some length on the Slavery question and in support of the Minority Report and the right of secession. On Saturday, William Eaton, Jr. Esq. of Warren, took the floor and delivered an able argument on the same question. We did not have the pleasure of hearing Mr. Eaton, but learn that he differed with the minority of the Committee of Eighteen, and contended against the doctrine of secession as a *Constitutional* doctrine. Our Reporter has not attempted a sketch of Mr. Eaton's remarks, as he supposed they would be written out by the speaker himself. We hope he will do so. It will give us pleasure to lay his remarks before our readers.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings on Friday and Saturday, that Mr. Erwin's anti-protective Resolutions have passed the Commons. Mr. Rayner made strong efforts to defeat them, but they seemed to gather strength from his opposition, and they at length went through like a storm. The whole thing was nobly done. Mr. Erwin evinced much tact and firmness on the occasion; and Mr. Steele stood by him with his accustomed candor and determination. See the sketch given of the debate by our Reporter.

In the Senate, on Monday, the morning hours were taken up in voting for Councillors of State and in reading bills; and in the evening—Mr. Cameron in the Chair—Mr. Woodfin took the floor and commenced an argument on the Slavery question. Before he had concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

We have noticed, in another place, the Speech of Mr. Dobbin in the Commons, on Monday. Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, obtained the floor for Tuesday, on the Slavery question.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Person, of Moore, submitted his Report as Chairman of the Finance Committee, which was ordered to be printed; and on the same day, the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands passed its third reading in that body by a vote of 59 to 33.

MR. DOBBIN'S SPEECH.

On Monday last the Commons went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Jones of Orange in the Chair, the subject under consideration being the Reports and Resolutions on Slavery. Mr. Speaker Dobbin took the floor, and enchained the large audience in attendance, of both sexes, for more than an hour in a most able and masterly vindication of Southern rights and of the Union, "according to the Constitution." Mr. Dobbin spoke in the most fervid strains of the value of the Union, and of the immense benefits it had conferred upon the States; and it was *this* Union which he sought, by a recurrence to first principles and by a firm stand for the rights of the States, to uphold and perpetuate. He took the ground boldly that the States are sovereign—that they have a right to judge of infractions of the Constitution, and of the mode and measure of redress—in a word, that a State, in the last resort, has the right to secede from the Union and take care of her own interests and honor. He read from Jefferson, Madison, Pendleton, and Macon, in support of his position, and he *established* his position, beyond all cavil or question.

It was the Speech of a statesman.

Mr. Dobbin was interrogated, in the course of his remarks, by Mr. Rayner, and Mr. Barnes of Northampton, took issue with him and said he should speak hereafter in reply. Mr. Dobbin answered Mr. Rayner so conclusively and with so much humor that he "called down the House" and made the lobbies ring with applause. Mr. Rayner, we imagine, will not question Mr. Dobbin again soon.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

The following gentlemen were elected on Monday last, by the two Houses, Councillors of State for the ensuing two years:

James J. McKay, of Bladen County.
William K. Lane, of Wayne.
Whitmell Stallings, of Gates.
John U. Kirkland, of Orange.
Montfort Sydney Stokes, of Wilkes.
Archibald Henderson, of Rowan.
Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford.

They were elected on the first ballot.

BANK OF THE STATE.

The stockholders of this institution held their annual meeting in this City on Monday last. The following gentlemen were elected Directors on the part of the Stockholders for the ensuing year: Duncan Cameron, George W. Mordecai, John H. Bryan, Alfred Jones, William Peace, William Boylan and J. B. G. Roulhac, Esquires.

Gov. Reid has appointed James B. Shepard, Esq. of this City, and William R. Poole, Esq. of this County, Directors on the part the State, who, with the Treasurer, appeared in the meeting and represented the State's interest in the institution.

The National Intelligencer says: "The violent secession of a State from the Union, as it cannot be effected without levying war against the United States, is treason, and nothing less." The Intelligencer is the organ of the Federalists in this country, and it answers, on this side the Atlantic, to the London Times on the other. The Intelligencer, and those who follow its teachings, are for unconditional submission to the Federal Government, no matter what that government may do on the question of Slavery.

If Congress should abolish Slavery in the States, that paper would still laud our "glorious" Union, and denounce the doctrine of State sovereignty.

The case of Henry Long, the fugitive slave from Richmond, at New York, after having occupied the Marshal and Courts for three weeks, seems as far from being disposed of as ever. The case has been postponed again and again on account of the indisposition of the Judge, and it is said that all kinds of tricks and false swearing have been resorted to by the Abolitionists. We shall soon know the result.

The steamer Niagara arrived from Liverpool on the 3d instant, bringing seven day's later news from Europe. Cotton has again further advanced from one-eighth to one-half penny, and the sales of the past week were some 65,000 bales. Flour was dull—wheat and corn had declined—Naval Stores were without change, and tobacco was steady at full prices.

Owing to the heavy fall of snow, we received no Northern mail at this place from Tuesday the 31st until Monday last. We learn that on Monday the snow was eighteen inches deep at Littleton. This must detain for several days the freight-cars, and we cannot look for the mails, either, with any regularity until the snow passes off.

Mr. Yulee has been nominated by the Democratic members as a candidate for United States' Senator from the State of Florida.

LETTER FROM HON. ABRAM RENCHER.

We present below, a letter from the Hon. Abram Rencher, of Chatham County in this State, addressed to the Hon. R. M. Saunders in reply to certain inquiries of the latter in relation to Mr. Rencher's recent visit to Boston with a view to reclaim his escaped slaves. This letter was read by Gen. Saunders in the Commons, on Thursday last, in the course of his remarks on the Slavery question, and is here published for general information. It speaks for itself.

Mr. Rencher is well known to the people of the State as a gentleman of sound judgment and eminent ability, and what he may say upon any subject is entitled to attention and respect. This letter is the result of Mr. Rencher's own personal observations and experience, and it contains *facts*, which must address themselves, in the strongest manner, to the judgment and feelings of every Southern man.

PITTSBOROUGH, December 5th, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 25th ultimo, making certain inquiries as to the result of my recent visit to Boston, in quest of slaves who escaped from my service during my absence in Europe, has been received, and I regret that I have not been able to make to it an earlier reply.

As a member of the House of Commons, and of a Select Committee on the subject of Negro Slavery, you desire to know, 1st, whether I succeeded in effecting a recovery of my slaves; and secondly, what was my opinion, from the result of my observations, as to the probable execution, in good faith, of the Fugitive Slave Bill in the non-slaveholding States.

To your first question, whether I was able to effect a recovery of the slaves I sought, I have to reply in the negative. I ascertained that they had been in Boston from the period of their escape in 1846, until within a short time before my arrival, when they either sought another retreat or were so concealed that I could not find them with the limited means which I was able to bring to my assistance. From the commencement I was not very sanguine of success. I had good reason to believe that public sentiment in most of the non-slaveholding States, and especially in Massachusetts, was opposed to the execution of that provision of the Constitution, which was intended to secure to us the rendition of our fugitive slaves. We had seen the State laws on this subject either repealed or totally disregarded in most of those States; and even the Fugitive Slave Bill, which was nothing but a fair execution of the Constitution, and which therefore, we had a right to demand, but which we were driven to the humiliating condition of purchasing at so high a price, received the support of only thirty members from the free States, and of that number only three from what may be termed the dominant party of the North, and upon which mainly depended, for the present at least, the execution of the law. These things too clearly indicated the prevailing sentiment of the Northern people upon this subject, and forbid that any one undertaking the re-capture of fugitive slaves in the North, should be very sanguine of success.

But the law had been passed under the most solemn circumstances, and such as ought to address themselves most powerfully to the friends of the Constitution and of the Union for its faithful execution. The power too with which the President is clothed, to see that the laws be faithfully executed, would, if properly employed, do much to correct the errors of popular sentiment, and put down fanatical agitation. I was, therefore, not without hope of success, and felt it due to myself as well as to the public that I should make the effort. It is important to the South that we should know at once, whether the tenure by which we hold our property and rights is under the Constitution, or by "*a power higher than the Constitution.*" I regret, therefore, that I could not test it in my own case; but in the absence of such a test, I have no reason for believing, if I had found my slaves in Boston, that I should have been more successful than were the unfortunate Georgians, whose only crime was that of seeking their constitutional rights in a constitutional and lawful way in the midst of a community who wish to be considered, *par excellence*, the friends of law and the Constitution.

Judging, therefore, from the result of my own observations while at the North, as well as from popular elections, and from Conventions both political and religious, I cannot doubt as to what is public opinion in the North relative to the Fugitive Slave Bill. *Public opinion is against it.* There is everywhere a large and respectable party who insist upon its execution while it continues to be a law, who notwithstanding are for its repeal, or for such a modification as shall deprive it of all efficiency, and render it useless to us. Thus far the fugitive slave law has been a failure. It has rather increased than allayed agitation. Whether it shall hereafter command more respect and consideration from the people of the North, and be executed by them in good faith, must depend upon the operation of two or more causes. To some extent it will depend upon the action and influence of the powers exercised by the President of the United States. Thus far the people of the South have cause to complain of him. His duty to them, under the Constitution, required more of frankness and energy in the execution of a law so vitally important to them. Upon my arrival in Boston, and before it was ascertained that my slaves were not there, the Marshal stated the difficulty and danger of making an arrest. He anticipated a mob. He expected no aid from the Police—none from the State authorities. They had been forbidden by law from giving any aid whatever in the re-capture or retention of fugitive slaves. The keepers of their prisons were not allowed, under heavy penalties, to receive them. Under these circumstances he wrote to the Executive at Washington, asking *authority to employ the ships in the harbor of Boston for the safe keeping of fugitives*, if it should be necessary; and to employ the United States military force stationed at Boston to resist any forcible combination that might be offered to the execution of the law. Such an authority, under the circumstances, appeared both necessary and proper. Public meetings had been held in Boston and other places in which the law had been denounced, resistance to its execution threatened, and the negroes exhorted to arm themselves and make their owners and the officers the first victims. Yet the President thought proper to withhold this necessary authority. He wished to defer the employment of military force until after a rescue had been made, in which both the owner and Marshal might have lost their lives at the hands of a mob. No wonder, therefore, the Marshall could not be induced to execute process upon Crafts and wife, although they were in open defiance of his authority for more than three weeks. Yet the President professes to have confidence in the local authorities, and to rely upon them for the execution of the law, although he must know that the local authorities both in Boston and other places, are in combination with the Abolitionists to defeat the law, either by forcible resistance to its execution, or by the Fabian policy of defeating it by delay. It is manifest, that if the execution of the law is made to depend upon the local authorities, unaided by the power and influence of the Federal Executive, it must fail; and yet the President merely gives it a kind and encouraging word in some reported private conversation, or in a letter from a Clerk in the State Department, written as by authority. He cannot see the same urgent necessity for the employment of military force as appeared to him so necessary and proper in the case of a weak and defenceless, though sovereign State of the Union.

But though the power and influence of the Executive could do much to arrest the current of fanatical agitation, and thereby ensure the prompt and faithful execution of the law, fortunately for us it is not our only, nor is it our main dependence in this hour of trial. *Our means of safety lie within ourselves.* It depends upon a union of action among those who are united in interest—a common interest must make ours a common destiny. The people of the North must be made to believe, and to feel not if necessary, that upon the subject of Slavery we are not only united, but in earnest. Heretofore they have too believed it, and some of our Southern prints as well as Southern politicians, have misled them into this fatal error. We have been too long in the habit of singing hozannas to the Union, without specifying the Union to which we are devoted. The people of the South love the Union which they have heretofore regarded as the ark of their political safety. But the Union which they love is the Union of our ancestors, based upon Constitutional guaranties, and intended to secure to us life, liberty, and property. While it fulfills this high destiny, it may well claim and will always receive our filial attachment and undying devotion. As soon as it shall cease to be such a Union, it will cease to be the object of our devotion, and we shall regard it no longer as a shield, but as a sword. Those who have represented us as for the Union *at all events*, have done us, as well as the people of the North, injustice. They have misrepresented us, and thereby misled them. If such were true, then many of those who are now upon the busy stage of life would live to see Slavery abolished among us; for it is a fatal delusion to suppose that this whole agitation—this stupendous organization—is limited to the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The object is higher and more commensurate with the vast means employed. It is a great crusade against Slavery everywhere. The work once done in the District, it will be an easy matter, under the influence of the same fanatical spirit, to marshal the same force in a war against "the unconstitutionality of Slavery in the States." In my late visit to Boston, I saw already pamphlets in the shops and upon the high-ways, with such title-pages. If those who now represent them should have Constitutional scruples, it will be an easy matter to supply their places with those who have none; and with their undoubted popular majorities, and our supposed spirit of submission *at all events*, what else could we expect than the speedy abolition of Slavery among us? By the use of such language we are made to occupy a false position, and invite to an encroachment upon our Constitutional rights, which I verily believe the people of North Carolina, in common with the people of the whole South, are prepared to resist *at all events*. Come weal or come woe, the Constitution as bequeathed to us by our fathers, will be maintained with our lives and our most sacred honor.

It is for you, Sir, and those wise men associated with you in this great emergency, to adopt some means to undeceive those at the North who suppose that North Carolina values any other Union than a Constitutional one, or than she can fraternize with the people of any State who disregard and trample upon her Constitutional rights. The firm assertion of those rights, with a manly determination to maintain them, is due alike to us and to them—alike to the Constitution and the Union, both of which may yet stand together, if they desire it. We acquiesced in the Missouri Compromise, and it has been violated. We acquiesce in the late Compromise. Shall we allow the only provision in our favor—a provision considered by our fathers so essential to our peace and prosperity that they made it a fundamental article of the Constitution—shall we allow it too, to be violated or disregarded with impunity? Never—no never! I have heard but one opinion—I believe but one exists among the people of North Carolina—*the Fugitive Slave Bill must be executed in good faith, or this once glorious Union, "one and indivisible," will be among the things that were.* A faithful picture of public sentiment at the South cannot but have its influence upon public opinion at the North. It will awaken the friends of the Constitution and the Union to more activity and zeal. In many places it has already aroused them to noble exertions, and they have been able to throw back the tide of fanaticism which for years had been rolling onward and gaining strength. There lies the disease—thence must come the remedy. There the great battle for the Union must be fought between its friends and its enemies. Whether won or lost, it behooves us to stand ready, and with a full heart to hope for the best, but to be prepared, with a stout one, for the worst.

With great respect and consideration,
I am, my dear sir, very truly your's,
A. RENCHER.

To the Hon. R. M. Saunders, Raleigh.

[Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

WASHINGTON, North Carolina, Nov. 27, 1850.

The State of the South on the Union—The True Position of the People on the subject of Northern Interference, &c.

I notice in your *Weekly Herald*, of the 23d of November, under the editorial head, the following sentence:—"We have declared war—uncompromising, deadly, and exterminating war against the abolition fanatics of the North, and the disunionists of the South—against two sets of demagogues, who, although as opposite to each other as fire and water, yet are united on one destructive principle—the dissolution of this confederacy—each taking a separate method of accomplishing its end," &c. Now, in the foregoing passage, I conceive that you have taken an unjust and an unfair ground towards the Southern people. It must be well known to you that the aggression comes from the North, and one of your speakers, at a Union meeting, held early in last spring, at Castle Garden, if I mistake not, said:—"We of the North must first do justice to the South before we can expect the South to be generous to the North." You well know that if the Northern people will let us and our institutions alone, that we are not disunionists; and I hesitate not to say, that there is not one man South of Mason and Dixon's line, in all our Southern country, but desires the Union to continue, provided the North will give us justice and equality. Now, I ask, what would you think of us, if we were to sit down tamely, with our arms folded, and suffer the North to rule over us, and to take away our property, or prevent us from carrying it into territory acquired by the blood and treasure of the South, as well as by the blood and treasure of the North? You would be one amongst the first, to point us out as craven spirited, and cowards, and unfit to be copartners in this mighty republic.

We are all for the Union, here and elsewhere, at the South, if the North will give us equality and justice. This is all we ask or require; this is all we want, and we will not have less. As dear as is the Union to us all, we can not remain in it on any other terms; and yet, for this you call us demagogues, and place us on a level with the abolition fanatics of the North, and on an equal footing with such as Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Philips, S. S. Foster, Fred Douglas, and others of the same stamp. You cannot be so unfair as to place us on the same footing with these persons—with men who are not worthy of the name, and who not only resist the constitution and laws, but blaspheme the Almighty himself. You are mistaken in the people of the Southern country. We are not demagogues; we are far from it, and we detest the character as much as yourself or any other man. It is true that were we seperated from the North, it is the opinion of many, (and yourself among the number, if I mistake not,) that we can live perfectly independent of the North, and perhaps it would be advantageous to the South in a pecuniary point of view.

But we dislike a disunion of these States, because it would destroy the greatness and glory of this republic. Now ask one of your Northern friends if he wishes for disunion. He will tell you no; but why? Because the Southern trade and commerce would find another channel, and another market, and consequently the Northern merchant and tradesman would find himself and his business dwindling into insignificance. Is not this true? And is it, or is it not interest that prompts a portion of the North to seek to continue this Union? I think your answer will be in the affirmative. On the other hand, we of the South think and believe that it would be to our pecuniary interest to dissolve this Union, but prefer not doing so from motives entirely dissimilar. Where do you find the patriotism? We love and cherish the Union for the sake of the Union, and nothing short of aggression can make us think of a separation.

I have observed your course from time to time, during the past year, and I never have had cause to complain of you until now. Whilst other journals have abused and ridiculed the South, we have always found you ready to mete out justice to whom justice is due; and hence it has become a by-word among us, "Let us see the *Herald*; that is a fair and equitable journal, and does not oppress the South;" and no doubt but that my words are verified by the number of subscribers to your paper from the South during the past year. Indeed, your course has been one to endear you to us, and no man in this section but believes you are ever ready to do justice to us, and defend us from the assaults of our enemies, when we are in the right. And are we in the wrong now, in the position which I have assumed as one amond the Southern people? Can it be wrong to resist the oppressor? Can it be wrong to take a stand against Northern aggression? No! no!—never! never! We are a peaceable and hospitable people. Numbers of Northern men are here among us; they have become enriched among us; and I but echo the sentiments of most of them, if not all. I declare to you that if the Fugitive Slave law, passed by the last Congress, be repealed, there will not be one Union man south of Mason and Dixon's line, according to my belief; and here, in Mr. Stanly's town and district, I know of a number of intelligent and respectable whigs that will never support that gentleman again, because he did not take as firm a ground for the South, during the last session of Congress, as they thought necessary. This town only contains a population of two thousand five hundred, and in the district there are some seven or eight thousand voters, with a small majority for the whigs. Yet I hesitate not to say that they are all, both whigs and democrats, in favor of the Union, but upon terms of equality, and upon none other. Let Northern men push the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, and they will see the consequences when too late. You well know that the South gained nothing but the passage of this bill in all the compromise measures.

And, in conclusion, I will add that it has become too much the fashion to class Southern men who are opposed to oppression, with the abolition fanatics of the North. I declare to you that there is no companionship between the two—no fellowship, no love. The one is seeking to destroy the Union by measures that are unlawful and unrighteous, whilst the South are for the Union—emphatically so—without oppression. I, for one, can never be in favor of the Union with oppression from the North. Give us equality and justice, and my word for it, you will never hear one word of disunion in the Southern country, and there will be peace throughout the land. If, on the other hand, the North and Northern fanatics continue to push this matter, God knows what will be the end of it; but, in my humble opinion, dissolution will ultimately follow, for of what benefit can the Union be to us, if we are not placed on terms of equality with the North, and treated with that justice which is our due, and with the rights that we have inherited from our fathers?

J. B. W.

A CHANCE FOR WRITERS. The proprietors of Sartain's Union Magazine have offered one thousand dollars for ten prize articles, which may be either tales or essays of a miscellaneous character, but suited to interest the great mass of readers, and of the first degree of literary excellence. The pieces must be furnished by the 1st of April, 1851.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Dec. 30th, 1851.

Through the kindness of a friend, there has been placed in my possession a scurrilous publication, professing on its title page, to be "Speech of John Baxter, in reply to the Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, at Rutherfordton, 13th November, 1850. Published for the Author at the Asheville Messenger Office, 1850."

Though the author at the outset, declares that my "public acts, and personal qualifications for office," are "a legitimate subject for discussion," yet the production is characterized by so much impudence, malice, and what must be regarded as intentional falsehood, as to render it questionable, perhaps, whether I ought to take any notice of it. What he actually did say at Rutherfordton, I replied to at the time without any rejoinder from him. If any portion of this production shall be supposed to merit reply, it may be given on my return home. His coarse attack upon the great majority of the citizens of the District, to whose favor I owe my present position, needs no reply from me. This body of freemen, constituting nearly seven-eighths of the voting population at the last Congressional election, will meet with its merited scorn such vituperation.

They, it seems, are villified, because they do not choose to sacrifice their manly independence of judgment, at the dictation of a few self constituted leaders. He seems infuriated with rage, because he cannot control the action of the people in accordance with the wishes of those persons in whose cause he is enlisted.

To him, and his opinions, I cannot be other than profoundly indifferent. Before the independent freemen of this District, I am always ready to vindicate my public acts, and defend my principles.

Very respectfully,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

A SYNOPSIS OF THE BANK LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. The owner of bank stock is individually liable for the debts of the bank to an amount to the par value of the stock. The fact that the stock stands in the name of another person does not relieve from liability that real owner. Non-residents are equally liable with citizens of our own State. Any class of creditors can claim the benefits of this liability.

Safety fund banks can take 7 per cent. discount from all paper having over sixty-three days to run, but only 6 per cent. from shorter paper.

Free banks can take 7 per cent. discount from all paper, without reference to time.

The circulating notes of the safety fund banks are not required to be secured by a deposit with the comptroller. The circulating notes of the free banks are secured as follows:

1st. All New York State stocks.

2d. Half New York stocks and half United States stocks.

3d. Half New York stock and half bonds and mortages.

4th. Half New York stock and portions of United States stocks and bonds and mortages.

The bonds and mortages must bear 7 per cent. interest, and must not exceed in amount two-fifths the value of the property, exclusive of buildings. The property must be unincumbered and productive.

The stocks must bear 6 per cent., or an amount will be deducted, which will leave in the comptroller's hand a security equal to a 6 per cent. stock.

Joint stock banks can organize on not less than $100,000 capital, and must deposite with the controller not less than $100,000 of securities for circulating notes.

Individual banks are not required to have any given amount of capital, but must commence on not less than $50,000 of security deposited for circulating notes.

All banks and bankers are required to provide for the redemption of the circulating notes in New York city or Albany, at a half of one per cent. discount.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS. The Legislature cannot grant any special charters for banking purposes.

The Legislature cannot legalize a suspension of specie payments.

All circulating notes must be registered by the authority of the State, and ample security taken for their redemption in specie.

Holders of bank notes are preferring creditors.

We give these leading features of our bank laws for a double object:

1st. That all parties intersted may know their rights and liabilities.

2d. That our readers in the Western States, when the question of banks is under discussion, may have a comprehensive outline of our laws.

These banking privileges and restrictions are the result of fifty years' experience.

Can the people, (exept they become stockholders,) be injured by bankers, acting under such laws?

N. Y. Express.

HOW TO MEASURE AN ACRE. Land—30¼ square yards make a square rod; 4 sq. rods make 1 acre; 640 acres make 1 sq. mile; 4,819 sq. yards or 169 rods make 1 acre. In measuring an acre by yards, the usual practice is to trace off 79 yards in length and 79 yards width; this, in a rough way, may be considered near enough for practical purposes, but as 79 yds. either way make 4,999 sq. yards, it exceeds one acre by 69 sq. yds. To determine an accurate acre, it should be measured 79 yds. in length by 66 1-7 yards in breadth. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 229 feet in length and 198 feet in width, or by measuring 73½ yards in length, by 66 yds. in breadth.

American Farmer.

WASHINGTON, January 2.

SENATE.—Mr. Walker presented a petition from fifty-six citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for a repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.

Mr. Bradbury's resolution was then taken up, when Mr. Bright defended Gen. Lane. After he had concluded, the subject was postponed until Monday next.

The bill to settle private land claims in California was next taken up. An animated and spicy discussion ensued between Messrs. Benton and Gwyn, and the Senate adjourned without coming to a vote.

The House did not sit to-day.

Judge Gholsor, of the U. S. District Court of Mississippi, has refused to sign the order issued from the U. S. Circuit Court of Louisiana, for the arrest of Gov. Quitman, on the indictment found against him for his alleged participation in the Cuban expedition. The N. O. Crescent talks forociously of an impeachment of Judge Gholson—but sooner than the anomaly of depriving a sovereign State of its executive head (even if he be guilty,) the course of justice might, without public inconvenience, be retarded until the termination of his official career.

Richmond Enquirer of Friday.

MARRIED,

In Wake Forest, on the 1st instant, at the residence of John W. Harris, Esq., by the Rev. W. T. Brooks, D. S. Richardson, Esq. of Franklin county, to Miss C. M. Stone, of New Hampshire.

At Holly Grove, near Greenville, Pitt county, on the 24th December, 1850, by the Rev. John P. Dunn, of Lenoir county, Joseph Dixon, Esq., of Greene County, to Miss Sallie A. E. Bown, daughter of Capt. John S. Brown, of Pitt.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, the 3d of December last, in Moore county, John Daniel, infant son of Iver D. and Margaret J. Patterson, aged ten months and sixteen days.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

WE are requested to announce THOMAS M. OLIVER as a Candidate for Commissioner (in the Eastern Ward,) at the ensuing Municipal Election, which takes place on the 3rd Monday in January, 1851.

For Liverpool.

THE A. 1. British Bark Brothers, English, Master, will have dispatch for the above port—for freight or passage, having superior state room accommodations, apply to

J & D. McRAE, & Co.

Wilmington, Dec. 21, 1850. 849—

Wanted, a Female Teacher At Franklinton.

A Single Lady, well qualified to take charge of a Female Academy, can get a healthy and pleasant situation if application be made immediately, Address

JOSEPH KEARNEY.

Franklinton, N. C., Jan. 6, 1851. 49—3t.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS

RALEIGH, Jan. 3d, 1851.

This evening, at the usual hour, a regular meeting of the Intendant and Board of Commissioners took place. Present, Wm. D. Haywood Intendant, E. B. Freeman, John Primrose, T. R. Fentress, S. W. Whiting, S. Burns and E. Smith, Commissioners.

On motion, Dr. Watson's account of $16 for furnishing Rock for City purposes was allowed. Also an account of $18 75, due to Dilworth Sledge for Lumber furnished and work done by him on Grave-yard fence, was likewise allowed.

H. B. Hayes, Esq., Weighmaster, reported $50 05 as the amount received by him for the last quarter, $25 02½ of which, is due to the City. Mr. Hayes having resigned the office of Weighmaster, Mills H. Brown, Esq., on motion, was appointed his successor.

On motion, Messrs. Burns and Primrose were appointed a Committee to examine the accounts and Vouchers of the City Treasurer, and report at the next meeting.

By order, B. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

HEAD QUARTERS FOR PRIZES.

A. SCRIBNER & CO.,

Lottery and Exchange Brokers.

No. 13, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

BRILLIANT Luck with Correspondents. Nos. 12, 69, 74, whole ticket $24,000 sold to a correspondent. Nos. 28, 43, 54, $10,000 sold in a package of quarters. 20, 27, 67, $15,000 sold to a citizen of Baltimore, with a great many good prizes too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Very good for December. We intend to do better in January 1851. We call attention to the following

Brilliant Schemes for January 1851.

Orders should be forwarded early to secure a chance in these truly Grand Lotteries.

For the benefit of the
PATAPSCO INSTITUTE,
And for other purposes.
Class 34,
To be drawn in the city of Baltimore, Maryland, on
Friday, January 10, 1851.
F. MORRIS & Co., *Managers.*

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000	Dollars is $10,000
1 prize of	2,500	ARE 25,000
1 prize of	2,500	
1 prize of	2,500	
1 prize of	2,500	
1 prize of	2,500	
1 prize of	2,500	
1 prize of	2,500	
1 prize of	2,500	
1 prize of	2,500	
1 prize of	2,500	
10 prizes of	250	ARE 2,500
10 prizes of	100	ARE 1,000
255 prizes of	42	ARE 10,949

78 No. Lottery, 13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $2 50. Shares in proportion.

Certificate Packages of Wholes,	$32 00
Certificate Packages of Halves,	16 00
Certificate Packages of Quarters,	8 00

January 1, 1851. 19—1t.

LAW SCHOOL,

AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of January, 1851, and continue until the 7th of June following.

Young gentlemen who are desirous of reading law with the undersigned, will do well to attend at the first of the session, so that they may be formed into the necessary classes. This will benefit the pupil as well as lighten the labors of the teachers.

The one or the other of the instructors will have charge of the School nearly all the year, and during a portion of the time both will be here to give instruction.

Text-books can be had here at the prices charged by Mr. E. J. Hale of Fayetteville.

Tuition fees for the whole course of legal instruction, will be one hundred dollars.

J. L. BAILEY,
F. NASH.

Hillsboro', Jan. 1, 1850. 17—2m.

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

A LIST of land to be sold at the Court House door in the town of Rockford, on the 2d Monday in February, 1851, for the Tax and cost of advertising for the years, 1841, '42, '43, '44, '45, '46, '47, '48 and '49.

Acres.	Owner's Names.	Who adjoining.	Taxes.
114	Cloe Robey,	Wm. McBride,	71½
125	Wm. Casey,	Samuel Edwards,	71½
84	Thos. F. Hampton,	M. Shooves & others,	1 28½
50	C. M. Mikle,	C. B. Franklin,	7
100	Thos. J. Cook,	E. Felts and others,	56½
50	"	"	1 21
55	L. Linsey's heirs,	John Haynes,	$1 60½
265	Wm. Holcomb,	N. D. Hunt,	
150	Thomas Rose,	John Wright,	89½
76	L. Linsey's heirs,	S. Myers,	37½
100	S. L. Davis,	Wm Lad and others,	37½
973	J. Clemmons,	Rives' heirs,	2 76
110	M. Logan,	Moore or Whitaker,	85
225	Perham's heirs,	Wm. Reece,	

H. G. HAMPTON, *Sh'ff.*

January 8th, 1851. (Pr. adv. $3.) 850—4t.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WE have again received a large supply of Winter Clothing, an addition to our former Stock, consisting of fine dress and frock Coats, Sacks, Oversacks, and Cloaks, fine Black fancy Cassimere Pants and Vests; made up out of the best materials, and in the most fashionable style, which we will sell off at Baltimore wholesale prices, in order to make room for Spring and Summer clothing, of which due notice will be given. We respectfully invite all in want of any of the above articles to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, at

A. B. STITH'S
Auction and Commission Store, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, January 7th, 1851. 19—2t.

MALE ACADEMY,

OXFORD, Granville County, N. C.

E. H. HICKS, *A. M. Principal.*

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 13th instant. The course of instruction is preparatory for the University. The Principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Board, including washing, lights and fuel,	$45 00
Tuition in the Classical department,	15 00
Tuition in the English do from	$10 00 to $12 50.

January 7th, 1851. 19—4t.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C, Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

PEPSIN,

The True Digestive Fluid, or GASTRIC JUICE.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

Just Received.

800 DOLLARS worth of Watches and Jewelry of all kinds, just received and for sale at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewellery Store.

Expected every day, by Express, a large lot of Silver Spoons, Ladles, &c.

PALMER & RAMSEY.

Raleigh, January 3, 1851. 18—

To Carriage Makers.

TWO good Wood Workmen wanted. Good wages and steady employment given for twelve months.

A. A. McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 26, 1850. 846—3t.

Notice.

THE Subscriber lives near the Academy, and is well prepared to take eight or ten Male Boarders. TERMS $8 per month.

GUILFORD LEWIS.

Louisburg, N. C., January 1, 1851. 17—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Raleigh, for the Quarter ending December 31, 1850.

A.
Arrington, Thos. M. 2
Anderson, Philander 2
Allen, Melia
Allen, S. J.
Allen, Charles
Abbott, John
Alston, James T.
Alston, Mrs. E.
Alford, James H.
Alexander, Maj. W. H.
B.
Boyd, Stephen D. 3
Beasly, Mrs. Prescilla 2
Bell, Mrs. Labanan
Bond, James H.
Battle, Turner
Bashford, Mrs. Candis
Bason, Dr. Wm. S.
Boerson, Augustus
Brown, Neal
Bullving, Isaac
Barns, Miss Lucy
Ballard, John W.
Branton, Nathaniel
Blalock, Miss Elifare
Boughcom, Leroy
Busbee, Miss Polly
Butler, Mrs. Elizabeth
Bun, Buck
Boyden, Hon. N.
Buts, Wm. H.
Bonner, James C. N.
Boddie, Sidney
Bobbit, Thomas V.
Bridgers, Miss Ann E.
Bunch, Henderson
C.
Collins, J. J. M.
Collins, Loak T.
Collins, Miss Elizabeth J
Cooper, Philip
Cooper, T. P.
Cooper, J. C.
Carter, Thomas
Carter, John K.
Crawford, J. H.
Cobb, Thomas
Calliss, Miss Martha D.
Cunningham, Richard M.
Cook, C. W. D.
Chavers, John
Crenshaw, Fred.
Cross, Miss Marthia J.
Cordell, Miss Charlotte
Comann, Dr. Wm. H.
Childs, Dr. E.
D.
Davis, A. J.
Davis, C. B.
Dunn, James B.
DeRosset, Jr., A. J.
Dettmar, John
Dunston, Sylvester
Dabney, R. C.
E.
Ellington, Adelia C.
F.
Fitzgerald, O. P.
Freeman, John B.
Fleming, L. J.
Fowler, Jones
Farr, Edward
Fagg, John A.
Fowler, Wm. B.
G.
Goodwin, Mrs. Tena
Gully, Francis M.
Graham, John L.
Gardner, Joseph H.
Graham, J.
H.
Henry, Col. Robert M.
Hart, Miss Sarah M. 2
Hale, Miss Helen D. 2
Hamilton, Mrs. Esther
Hinton, Miss A. W.
Holloway, Bryan
Horton, Joseph
Hancock, Miss Anna D.
Holden, N. R.
Hunter, James T.
Harp, Mrs. Lucy H.
Hurdle, Jacob
Hill, Henry
Holt, Osburn
Harrison, John
Harris, James N.
Hutchinson, Wm. H.
Heritage, F.
Hill, Miss H. J.
Hicks, Miss B. W.
Hester, John H.
Howell, James
Harris, Washington
Hester, G.
Hunter, Esther
Hill, Miss Anna E.
I.
Isbel, J.
J.
Jones, Miss Penelope S.
Jones, Miss Mary A.
Jenkins, Thomas
Jones, S. B.
Jones, Charlotte
Jones, Minton
Jones, Miss Virginia
Jones, George
Johnson, Capt. J. R.
Jones, Capt. Wm.
Jenkins, Miss Francis
Johnson, John
K.
Kohn, Anthony
King, Morgan
Kendall, Dr. J. J.
King, Blount
King, John
Kidder, E.
L.
Little, John
Little, George W.
Lumber, James
Levy, Henry M.
Lawabor, B. F.
Lovell, W. R. 2
Long, Franklin B.
Lindley, J. & T.
Lambert, W. H. & T.
Lynn, Jamas
Lee, Zachary J.
M.
Mullins, James O.
Medlin, Samuel
Miller, Robert
McDuffee, Lucy
Mitchel, Masey
Moonyham, John
Merredith, Mrs. George
Moss, Sollomon
Moore, A.
McLane, Natel
Merrill, Jonathan
McManemy, Edward
Mayo, Henry
Monterio, E. H.
Maffitt, James H. 2
Manor, Abel
McNair, Murphy
Mustain, George C.
Munsey, David 2
McCullers, Miss Mary
Miller, Miss Lucy
Mason, Dr. Wm. M.
Martin, Wm.
McRae, John C.
McLean, Robert A.
N.
Norwood, Miss E.
O.
Owen, James L.
Outlaw, Mrs. Hager
Outlaw, Dr.
Oliver, Miss Catherine
P.
Pullen, Miss B.
Parish, Charity
Penny, Jessy
Patton, James W.
Parish, W. B.
Poindexter, Gen. John F
Pender, J. H.
Perry, Margaret J.
Patterson, John
Patterson, Wm. D.
Patterson, Nathan S.
Parker, H. O.
Porter, Mrs. E. A.
Polard, Robert S.
Passmore, Bennet
Patterson, Mrs. Lydia
Poole, Thomas W.
Paine, Robert F.
Price, John
Puesbury, Mr.
Poole, Wm.
Q.
Questa, James
R.
Raiford, Mrs. Henrietta 2
Rafail, Margaret
Ragsdale, Lucy Bryan
Rigsbee, James E.
Rains, A. D.
Rigsby, Joseph
Robinson, John W.
Rogers, Isaac
Rogers, Miss Rebecca
Robertson, James P.
Roberts Wm.
Rogers, Joseph M.
Rogers, Wm.
Rowland, Samuel
Rhodes, Wm.
S.
Savage R. C H.
Smith Larkin
Sorrell, Mrs. Sarah
Smith, Margus
Stokes, S.
Sauls, James
Spivy, Miss Patsey
Smith, James A.
Stribling, Dr. T. T.
Stribling, Dr. Frank
Smith, E.
Stewart, Miss Nancy
Sleightor, R. H. W.
Steomson, Mrs. Sarah
Smith, L. J.
Stewart, J. K.
Smith, Poson
Scott, Miss Grizzelder A.
Simmons, Albert B.
Sanders, Isaac B.
Scott, Robert C.
Syms, J. B.
Saunders, Reuben
T.
Taylor, Matthew P.
Turner, Philip A.
Terrell, Solomon
Terrill, Wm. H.
Turner, J. T. B.
U.
Underwood, W. H.
Utley, Miss Elizabeth H.
Utley, Miss Martha Ann
V.
Volentine, James
Vaine, A. A.
Vaughen, Moses
W.
Waire, Tommie
Wright, Thomas
Whitaker, Mrs. Sisenea
Williams, Hilliard
Waters, Mrs. Mary Jane
Wilder, Reuben
Waddell, M. T.
Whitaker, Wm.
Watkins, Riley 2
Williams, John D.
Wright, Miss Delia
Watson, Nathan
Williams, Miss M. W.
Wheeler, Joseph
Whitaker, John H.
Watts, J. O.
Waddle, Maurice Q.
Warren, R.
Williams, Nicholas L. 2
Whitley, Thadeus
Whitacre, W. S.
Walton, Samuel S.
Whitaker, L. F.
Winters, Joseph H.
Williams, Mrs. Mary G.
Walton, James C.
Wiggins, John W.
Y.
Young, Dr. John A. 2
Young, Samuel B.

Persons calling for any of the above Letters, will please say they are advertised.

WILLIAM WHITE, P. M.

Raleigh, Jan. 8, 1851. 19—3t.

Classical and Mathematical School,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th January 1851, in the building lately used by that Institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men *thoroughly* for the Sophomore Class in College, or, when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students; and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

TERMS.—In the Classical and Mathematical departments, $20, and in English $15 a session, in advance.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
RALPH H. GRAVES.

Hillsborough, December 19th, 1850. 16—4t

Invitation to the Beau Monde.

Drop in and examine
Warburton's Unique Parisian Holiday HAT,
Which will be introduced on Wednesday, the first day of January, 1851.

It is the most graceful and truly superb Hat ever presented.

R. TUCKER & SON,
No. 6 & 8, Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1850. 17—

A CARRIAGE FOR SALE

A SMALL handsome New York Carriage, original cost $265. Terms as the purchaser may wish.

R. M. SAUNDERS.

Raleigh, January 1st. 17—

MUSIC STORE!

HAVING returned from the Northern cities, after making the most careful and choice selection in his line, the subscriber is now prepared to offer to the public a splendid assortment of Musical Merchandise, embracing

MUSIC,

a large and general assortment of the most popular and fashionable. New Music constantly received from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and any piece not found in his catalogue can be procured in a week.

PIANOS

from the best manufactories of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and superior in workmanship and tone to any ever before offered in this or adjacent States for the same prices.

Seraphines and Accordians, Violins, Violoncellos and Guitars.

A large and elegant assortment of the best *Italian Strings*. Persons wishing to purchase, either by the single string or bundle, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

Schools and Seminaries supplied with Music, Instruction Books, Strings, Music paper, &c., on the most reasonable terms. Also,

Brass Band Instruments,

Blank Books for Bands, and Band Instruction Books; in short, every thing in the Music Department commonly sought for and desired.

Call one door North of the City Hall, Fayetteville Street. K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, December 25. 16—

Practice what you Preach.

From Liverpool to Wilmington N. C.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

I have just received a large stock of *CHINA, GLASS & QUEEN'S WARE* direct from the Liverpool manufactories, which I am prepared to sell on very reasonable terms, at wholesale or retail.

To all who are disposed to encourage direct importations, I would say that a fair share of patronage is all I ask to enable me to compete with any other importer in the United States. I offer a fair chance to all who are disposed to build up Southern Independence.

In addition to the Crockery Business, I will continue to keep a large and well selected stock of

Farming Implements,

to which I particularly invite the attention of my farming friends. I am continually in receipt of the latest improvements in these articles, and will take great pleasure in showing them to all who are desirous of examining them. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1850. 5—6m.

JOHN KANE'S
RESTAURANT!

Fayetteville Street.

A few doors North of The Yarbrough House.

And Nearly Opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Is Open for the Season!

Every thing furnished in such Establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

Fresh Oysters of a Superior Kind,

RECEIVED DAILY.

☞ Call at Kane's on Fayetteville Street, a few doors to the North of Yarbrough's House, and nearly opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD SALOON in the Establishment. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 16, 1850. 5—tf.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!
BASS & BROWER,

WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, county have fitted up a splendid

Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their Patrons.

They will endeavor to render those comfortable that will favor them with their patronage.

Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850. 10—

Fresh Arrivals Tri-Weekly!
HARDING & CO.

Will Receive New Goods Tri-Weekly

During the Winter Season,

DIRECT FROM THEIR MANUFACTORY.

By this arrangement purchasers will always find

Something New and Attractive,

By examining their Stock. As for Bargains—Gentlemen you can't beigin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and supply yourselves,

IN TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 5—

Prime Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

And the best Imported Cegars,

May be found at

HENRY KIEM'S
GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy, and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries, &c. &c. &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 1850. 6—

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, DYE STUFFS, & FANCY ARTICLES.* which he offers to dealers at a small profit; and assures them that the quality of his articles and prices will give satisfaction. Those who have been buying in the Northern and Eastern cities are particularly invited to examine his stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Sept. 17th, 1850. 834-tf.

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTORY.

O. L. BURCH would inform his old customers as well as others, that he has now in his employ ***As good Workmen as there is in the Union,*** and feels confident that he can make any article in his line as well if not a little better than can be got elsewhere. He has neither spared pains nor expense in procuring the service of workmen for the above purpose. **His Materials are the best known to the Trade.**

The Latest Fashions always at hand.

Call two doors below the Post Office.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—1y.

Lamps, Lamps.

I HAVE on hand a large supply of Lamps for Gas and Burning Fluid, bought at auction at a low price, and which I will sell very cheap. Also a supply of Lard Lamps, in good order at 25 cents each. Call soon if you want Bargains. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, January 1st, 1851. 17—

SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, Linseed Oil, Burning Fluid and fresh Phosgene Gas, just received and for sale by Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17— P. F. PESCUD.

Window Glass.

A LARGE supply of Window Glass on hand, some of which was bought at *auction*, and will be sold low. [Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1851. 17—] P. F. PESCUD.

THE PEPPER BOX.

Corner of Wilmington and Hargett Streets,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS splendid Establishment, just completed, and elegantly fitted up, is now open for the inspection and patronage of the Public.

W. R. PEPPER, the Agent and Manager, is wel known in this community, and throughout the State, as a Caterer for the taste of all those fond of

GAME, OYSTERS, FISH,

AND MANY OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEASON,

Baked, Scalloped, Fried, Stwed,

And done up "brown," with the *et celeras.*

The House is so arranged as to furnish Saloons completely retired for private parties of gentlemen desirous of feasting themselves and friends.

PEPPER attends to the *Cuisne* in Person. Trays, handsomely piled up, sent to every part of the City at short notice; and Parties will be supplied at any hour of the day or night, by sending their orders to the House.

Members of the Legislature, when fatigued with their arduous official duties, may refresh themselves at PEPPER'S; and other Visitors, as well as his old friends and customers of the City, are invited to do the same. No pains or expense shall be spared to make this THE HOUSE where every wish of the Epicure shall be gratified. W. R. PEPPER,
Agent for L. F. Smith.

Raleigh, Nov. 15, 1850. 842—tf.

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff,	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,* and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BUFFALOE & COOKE,

Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.

OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugars,	Castinge, Trace Chains, and Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Powder and Shot, and Lead Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.

April 9, 1850. 807—

N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

New Goods, New Goods!
Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1850. 8—

NEW STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.

Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Raleigh, N. C.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, and those who have served in Indian Wars since 1790, their widows or children can have their claims for Land Bounty under the act of Congress passed September 28th, 1850, attended to on moderate terms by appplying to

WILLIAM J. CLARKE,
Attorney at Law.

Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

NEW STORE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.

RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Table-cloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-Chains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

September 18, 1850. 833—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfullty inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS. renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of IGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels.
Hammer, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs.
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct 30th, 1850. 839—

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Dohleys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware—among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Job Printing,

Neatly Executed at the Standar Print. Office

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS.

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,* embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Paramatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits.

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Saltinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797— tf.

State of North Carolina, Warren county.

The Petition of Henry Harris, and of Virginia A. Wright, Minerva H. Wright, William D. Wright, Drury S. Wright, Lucy B. Wright and Henry A. Wright, infants under twenty-one years of age, by their next friend Anderson Wright, *vs.* Eliza Davis, Mary Aycock and Augustus Aycock, children of Henry Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, Mary Aycock, Martha Ann Aycock, Ann Maria Aycock and Frances Aycock, children of Claiborn Aycock dec'd., Sally Aycock, and Samuel Aycock—Petition in Warren Court of Equity, for a Sale of Land for the purpose of Partition.

AFFIDAVIT having been made before me by Henry Harris, one of the Petitioners in the above cause, that Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock, two of the above defendants, are non-residents of this State, publication is hereby made according to act of Assembly, for six weeks, notifying the said Augustus Aycock and Samuel Aycock of the filing of said Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of our said Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Warren, at the Court House in Warrenton, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at office the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D., 1850.

C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

December 21. (Pr. adv. $5 62½.) 847—w6t.

State of North Carolina, Ashe County.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.

Adaline Jones, *vs* Daniel Jones—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Daniel Jones, is not an inhabitant of the State of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register and North Carolina Standard for three months that the said Daniel Jones be and appear at the next Term of the Honorable Superior Court to be held for the said County of Ashe, at the Court House in Jefferson, on the second Monday in March next, to plead answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte.*

Witness, A. B. Cox, Clerk of said Court at office, the second Monday in September A. D., 1850.

A. B. COX, C. S. C.

Nouember 30, 1850. 11—3m.

NU HUMBUG!
BRUCE'S
Improved Morticeing Machine.

SHOULD be in every CARPENTER'S SHOP in the State.

It will Mortice through 8 inches, with the greatest possible ease, and is worked by either hand or foot. Price 40 dollars Complete. Address Post Paid,

HENRY G. BRUCE,
Raleigh, N. C.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Rowan County, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1850, a Negro man, who says his name is BOB, and that he belongs to Wm. Crosstic of Kentucky, and that he was purchased by said Crosstic from John C. Moore of Raleigh. Said negro is of a light complexion, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, and has two of his upper teeth out in front. The owner of said slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

C. KLUTTS, Sheriff.

Salisbury, N. C. October 15, 1850. 3—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me made by Samuel Newland, dec'd, for certain purposes therein expressed, I shall, on the 18th day of January next, proceed to sell at public vendue, at Matthis' Cross Roads in Chatham County, Twelve Horses and two Hacks and Harness, being the stock of the Stage line heretofore run from Raleigh to Salisbury by said Newland.

Terms of the sale, cash.

WM. M. ROSSER, *Trustee.*

December 21, 1850. 16—w3w.

JOHN C. PALMER'S
DAGUERREAN GALLERY,

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850 8—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY STORE,

Palmer & Ramsay

HAVE Just received the most splendid stock of

Rich and Handsome Goods

in their line ever offered for sale in the city of Raleigh, the elegance of the articles being only surpassed by their usefulness and convenience. The patterns are entirely new, and the beauty of the various designs by which they are embellished are quite *unique* and fanciful, reaching the very highest perfection of art and skill. We desire an *inspection,* which is the only proof necessary to convince all persons of correct taste that such splendid Goods, at such very reasonable prices, were never offered before in North Carolina. Our Fashionable Store, therefore, stands A. No. 1, among the attractions of the City of Raleigh during the present Winter.

Splendid Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold, vest, fob and guard Chains,
Ladie's watch chains, new style,
Seals, keys, chains, earrings, breastpins, rings,
Diamond breast pins and Rings,
Gold lockets, braclets, ketches, and necklaces,
Gold and silver Pencils and pens,
Gold silver, and steel spectacles,
Gold and silver buttons and studs,
Gold and silver thimbles, and silver combs,
Gold and silver buckles and slides,
Coral, assorted, silver and shell card cases,
Clocks, warranted good time pieces,
Silver table, desert, and teaspoons.
Ladles, sugar tongs, cream, and salt spoons,
Silver & plated butter knives, silver forks and cups
Steel keys and chains and music boxes,
Steel worked bags, tassells, rings and beads,
A large collection of fine Cutlery,
Perfumery for the toilet, and fancy Boxes,
Full sets fine Waiters,
Rich plated Castors, candlesticks, baskets,
Waiters and fruit stands, new styles,
Brittania ware and flower vaces,
Pocket books and silk purses,
Hair, tooth and shaving brushes,
Pistols, table cutlery and guitar strings,
Fancy Goods,

Their personal attention will be devoted to repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

Old gold and silver taken in exchange.

November 1850. 6—

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!
R. R. R. R.

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself,* and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that posesses any advantages over us We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equal to any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kind and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and if we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at

OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—
Register copy.

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:

6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY.

BATTLE AND COMPANY,

Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina,

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine,* which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 llbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C.
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

More Land for Sale.

500 Acres of Valuable Land, lying two miles South of Raleigh, on the Fayetteville road, will be sold on a long credit—notes well secured being all that is desired. Persons wishing to examine the land and premises can do so by calling on M. A. Bledsoe, who who is authorized to sell it.

S. J. BAKER.

October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

FOR $450.

A LOT at Wake Forest College is for sale, containing two and a half Acres, moderately improved. It is the handsomest site on the Hill, and well watered.

JOS. BRIDGES.

December 2nd, 1850. 11—tf.

Wines and Brandies.

Scotch Ale and London Porter

OF Superior quality, selected for Medical purposes constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

16—

HARDINGS' STORE CLOTHING!

NO. 1, TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS,

RALEIGH N. C.

AT HOME AGAIN,

WITH the largest assortment of Gents' Ready made Clothing and Fashionable Goods ever before offered in Raleigh. Being connected as most of our customers are aware, with Messrs. Scott, Keen & Company, Manufacturers at Newark, New Jersey, one of the **Largest and best Houses in the U. S.** affords us facilities for conducting our business which others do not possess.

Let it be *distinctly* understood therefore, that our Goods ***Are Superior to any others offered in this Market.***

We are our own Manufacturers. We import most of our Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, and pay no second or third profit on these articles, which enables us to offer the same quality of Goods, much less than those Establishments whose purchases are made from Wholesale houses.

We ask only an examination of our Stock to convince those who are judges of styles and fabrics.

E. L. HARDING & Co.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 838—

NEW ARRIVAL.

JUST received a few setts of handsome Girandoles, also Silver and Plated Spoons and Forks. Call at the North Carolina Fashionable Jewelry Store.

On hand a large assortment of Fine Razors, Pocket and Pen Knives, and Scissors. Warranted to be good.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

December 9th, 1850. 13—

Bank of the State of North Carolina

A DIVIDEND of five per cent on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next, and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter. C. DEWEY, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. 13—td.

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,
Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.

Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

By Adam's Express.

ANOTHER supply of articles for the Ladies' or Gentlemen's Toilet, consisting of Foreign and Domestic Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

November 21. 9—

English Mustard

A FRESH supply of (Saddler and Firtles,) English Mustard; just received, and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7. 827—

Tobacco and Segars.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850. 8—tf.

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.

Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.

Oct. 9, 1850. 836

Braided Sack "Togas."

2 DOZEN more just received. Fancy colors, at HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Merino Drawers and Shirts.

10 DOZEN just at hand.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,

English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by

HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Hats and Caps.

MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys. and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Linseed Oil.

8 Bbs. Mountain Linseed Oil just to hand. 8 bbls. expected next week. All warranted pure and for sale at a small advance by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

ACCORDEONS—100 Prices French Accordeons, of superior tone and finish, selected expressly from a large lot by a competent judge, for sale low.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Sept. 9. 834—

A Supply of Fresh Phosgene Gas

JUST to hand and for sale at

P. E. PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at

PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 287—

Bank of the State of North Carolina.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10—td.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

Received by Express this Day

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors,

Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.

Nov. 6. 833—

Yeast Powders.

TRY a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

White Wine for Cooking.

JUST received and for Sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

December 19, 1850. 16—

Beautiful Fancy Silk Vests.

3 DOZEN of decidedly the prettiest patterns ever exhibited in Raleigh, at

E. L. HARDING'S & CO.

Raleigh, Nov. 15. 5—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—